The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4002.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Correspondence on the Subject.

The Letters of Mr. Greeley and the Rebel Emissaries.

The President's Note "to Whom it May Concern."

Conditions Precedent to the Consideration of Any Propositions.

High Dudgeon of the Self-Constituted Commissioners.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 21.

The following correspondence explains itself:

MR. SANDERS TO MR. GREELEY.

(Copy.)—Private and confidential.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to say that Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, Prof. JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, of Virginia, and GEORGE N. SANDERS, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other. Very respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

MR. GREELEY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Copy.)

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON, JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

REPLY OF MESSRS. CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday, but for the absence of Mr. CLAY. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. GEORGE SANDERS was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that, in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to state that Mr. THOMPSON is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

MR. GREELEY TO CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N. Y., July 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. JEWETT. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he intrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment. Yours truly,

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY and JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

To Hon. H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.:

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. JEWETT, and will await the further answer which you purpose to send to us. We are, very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

FURTHER FROM MR. GREELEY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you,) I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain, yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Messrs. C. C. CLAY, JR., and J. P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, Niagara, C. W.

ITS ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 19, 1864.

SIR: Col. JEWETT has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both, of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain truly yours, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES P. HOLCOMBE,
C. C. CLAY, JR.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY, now at the International Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM MAJ. HAY TO PROF. HOLCOMBE.

Major HAY would respectfully inquire whether Prof. HOLCOMBE, and the gentlemen associated with him, desire to send to Washington by Major HAY any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and, in that case, when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

THE REPLY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Wednesday.

Mr. HOLCOMBE presents his compliments to Major HAY, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. HOLCOMBE received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE to Hon. H. GREELEY, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 21.

MR. JEWETT MAKES A NOTE.

[Copy of original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press. Signed,

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.]

FINAL RESPONSE FROM CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

SIR: The paper handed to Mr. HOLCOMBE on yesterday, in your presence, by Maj. HAY, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1864.

To whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform Mr. JACOB THOMPSON and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge to assure us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated; or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities. Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "No bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination, than they have right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such a delusion. Or, if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land, who shrink appalled from the illimitable virtue of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks; and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

THANKS TO CORNELL JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1864.

Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls:

SIR: We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. HORACE GREELEY from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally; and that Mr. GREELEY will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. GREELEY, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. GREELEY has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

Peace Matters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

The Administration have never had before them for consideration any proposition from the rebel authorities relating to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received; and whatever may be the facts concerning the reported conference at Niagara, the presumption here is, that while there has been no formal action on the part of this Government, looking to initiatory measures for a negotiation of peace, it is not indisposed to hear, from Niagara or elsewhere, whatever prominent rebels, acting either as volunteer or authorized commissioners, may have to say regarding this important subject, without, however, in any degree, committing itself to the consideration of any propositions or views which may be suggested.

The *National Republican*, commenting on the topic, says:

"Maj. HAY may converse with people in Canada upon his own responsibility, but he is not there in any official capacity, nor has the President made, nor does he propose to make, any proposals to or compromises with the rebel officials at Richmond, or their real or assumed agents in Canada or elsewhere."

Political Affairs on the Canadian Side of the Falls.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., Thursday, July 21.

A number of politicians are here to see the self-styled Peace Commissioners from the rebel States. Ex-Gov. HUNT was here to-day; also State Senator T. C. FIELDS, of New-York City; GEORGE N. SANDERS has been here since June 7. GREATHOUSE, who escaped from Fort Lafayette, is also here. There is some talk here of DEAN RICHMOND being the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, July 21.

The weather has been thick since 7 A. M., but was clear all night. Wind southwest. Thermometer 77°.

Nothing has been seen of the steamers *City of Baltimore* and *Nova-Scotian*, outward bound, the former from New-York, and the latter from Quebec.

The Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 21.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at her dock at 5:30 this afternoon. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press were forwarded by the 8 P. M. train for New-York, due there at 5 A. M. to-morrow.

Fire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 21.

A large fire is raging at Castleton, seven miles south of Albany. The inhabitants are in the fields watching the destruction of their dwellings. It is feared that the greater part of the town will be destroyed. The air in this vicinity is very thick and smoky.

Foreign Postal Rates.

POSTAGE TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, CUBA, ASPINWALL, PANAMA, ETC.

We are requested to state that hereafter the United States postage charge, *without regard to distance*, on letters addressed to or received from the British West Indies, Cuba, Aspinwall, Panama, or any other foreign place or country to and from which different rates of postage have not been established by international postal convention or arrangement, will be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, *which must be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received.* Also, that the United States postage charge on newspapers and other printed matter sent to or received from the countries and places referred to, will, in future, be as follows, viz.: Two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals and other articles of printed matter, which must, in like manner, be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received.

POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We are requested to state that in future the international postage charge upon all letters passing between the Province of New-Brunswick and any part of the United States, *without regard to distance or route of conveyance*, will be ten cents the single rate of half ounce or under, *prepayment optional.*

CARELESS DRIVING.—About 5:30 o'clock yesterday, an East Broadway omnibus, passing up Chatham-street, came in collision with a Third-avenue car, driving in an opposite direction. The pole of the stage was thrust into the car, and before the vehicles could be checked the 'bus was thrown completely over, causing many an involuntary summerset on the part of the inmates. Fortunately nothing more serious than the bleeding of one passenger's nose was occasioned, though the stage was well filled with both sexes. Both car and 'bus were damaged. Much laughter was indulged in at the expense of the unlucky passengers who were unexpectedly hurled over.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—Health-Officer SWINBURNE, accompanied by several other gentlemen, made a tour of inspection yesterday among the Quarantine Hospitals, and examined into the general sanitary condition of our harbor.

DEFEAT OF EARLY.

A BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

THE REBEL FORCES DIVIDED.

Averill Attacks Early's Division and Defeats it.

Four Guns and Many Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

The *Star* says that a dispatch from Gen. HUNTER reports that the following has just been received from Gen. AVERILL:

"NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20, 1864.

BRECKINRIDGE divided his force at Berryville, last night, sending EARLY to Winchester and taking the other division toward Millwood.

I attacked and defeated EARLY, to-day, in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over three hundred of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about two hundred prisoners.

Gen. LILLEY is seriously wounded, and in our hands. Col. BOARD, of the Fifty-eighth Virginia, is killed.

The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburgh.

The enemy's loss in officers is heavy.

Prisoners admit their force to have been 5,000.

The commands of JACKSON and IMBODEN, which were present, are not included in the mentioned strength.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

PRESSING THE RAIDERS.

The Government has received dispatches from Gen. HUNTER to the effect that our forces under CROOK and other Generals are pressing the Maryland raiders in the valley beyond the Blue Ridge, at or near Snicker's Gap. From the latest accounts the prospect was most encouraging.

THE HARRISBURGH REPORT.

The statement telegraphed to the country to-day, under date of Harrisburgh, that our forces had captured three hundred wagons at Snicker's Gap, is not confirmed by any dispatches received by the Government. An official dispatch, however, states that we captured between eighty and ninety.

AN UNPROFITABLE RAID.

From citizens living in the parts of Virginia through which the line of retreat of the rebel raiders lay, we learn that they met with so many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland, that what they have managed to keep will hardly repay them for their trouble.

HOW THE PLUNDER WAS SENT.

The raiders, it appears, from the time of their first capture of plunder, were in the habit of sending it off guarded by detachments. Thus, on Thursday, July 12, a party having charge of twenty-five wagons, heavily laden, went through Gregory's Gap and passed down the other side of the mountains, and along the Shenandoah River, leaving Front Royal on their right, and at this point hugging the mountains as closely as possible, until they arrived at Thornton's Gap, through which they passed. Thence they moved through Sperryville, and halted for some purpose or other at Hughes' Creek, a river between Rappahannock and Madison Counties.

It appears, also, that but little of the rebel plunder, and but a small portion of the force, passed through Snicker's Gap, as the rebels appeared to think that point would be speedily occupied by the Union forces. They therefore got on the other side of the mountains through Ashby's Gap, and came this side again through Chester and Thornton's Gap, and thence pushed on as though going to Gordonsville.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

Eighty-one rebel prisoners have been brought here from Sandy Hook, Md. They state that they were in charge of one of the plunder trains, and were overtaken near Snicker's Gap by a portion of the pursuing force under Gen. CROOK. A fight immediately followed; but the train guard, finding it impossible to save the train, destroyed it by fire, and retreated, leaving the teamsters and others at the mercy of our forces.

A letter received by an officer in Washington from Sandy Hook, Md., states that many stragglers from the retreating rebel forces came into that place daily and surrendered themselves. The men are worn down by rapid marching, and many of them are barefoot, and their clothes are torn to tatters.

The *Evening Star* learns from a former citizen of Madison County, Va., who has for some time been sojourning in Fairfax County, that he has reliable information showing that the rebel raiders have met with many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland, that what they have managed to keep will hardly pay them for their trouble.

REMINISCENCES OF THE RAID.

A Domiciliary Visit of Ye Rebels to Ye Home of a Times Correspondent—What They Said and Did.

AT HOME, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

I never before so fully realized the depths to which men tainted with the heresy of secession could descend; never before did I so fully realize that the leaders of the men in arms against the Government had so much cause for the contemptuous manner they have ever manifested toward everything emanating from Union sources. As is now well known, a rebel force of some 15,000 men recently crossed the Potomac into Maryland. To any one at all conversant with rebel tactics, the simple fact that Gen. EARLY, whose only claims to distinction are based upon the exploits of his command in robbing indiscriminately men, women and children in Pennsylvania last year, was in command, sufficiently indicated the character and object of the movement. Notwithstanding this, no adequate effort was made to either frustrate the designs of the marauders or to capture them with their booty upon them. The only effort apparently made was to defend Washington and Baltimore, while the people residing anywhere outside the sacred circles enveloping these two cities, were left to the tender mercy of EARLY's gang of plunderers.

I know not why it is, but as if by instinct, apparently, people residing near the borders of rebeldom, the moment an enemy approaches, instead of offering resistance, set about at once making the most hasty preparations for retreat. Calculating upon this peculiar characteristic, small detachments of EARLY's command, with the coolest effrontery, have recently overrun the whole of Maryland and portions of the District of Columbia, destroying public and private property with the utmost impunity, and have succeeded in carrying their ill-gotten gains, consisting of thousands of horses and cattle, across the border to a place of safety. That a people like this should ever have permitted such a raid, and by such men, to result successfully, is a national disgrace. Far different do the people act at the South. There the approach of an enemy is not the signal for running, but the tocsin is sounded for increased vigilance and action. At the first warning of danger every man seizes his weapon and repairs to a previously arranged place of rendezvous, each ready and anxious to contribute something toward repelling, driving out or harassing the common foe. Having felt the claws of the invaders, I am naturally particularly sensitive as to these matters just at this time, and for the benefit of those who have not suffered, and, if possible, to open the eyes of some to the sink of iniquity into which the men engaged in the rebellion have fallen, as illustrated by their own acts, I propose to record the result of a domiciliary visit of the enemy.

Having an abiding faith in the ability as well as disposition of the Government to protect all residents within a reasonable distance of the capital, in an unfortunate hour, I hired a house one mile from Fort Stevens, on the Seventh-street pike, five and a half miles from Washington—where houserent, fuel, and all the necessaries of life are to be had at comparatively reasonable rates—and into which I moved all my household gods and treasures in April last. On Sunday, July 10, circumstances rendered it necessary that I should return to the army in front of Petersburgh. The fact that EARLY had then crossed the Potomac was then generally known, and the prudential query as to whether I should leave a wife and four daughters outside the Forts of Washington, suggested itself, but all apprehensions were quieted by the assurance that everything possible was being done, and seeing no *outer* lines of defence prepared between my residence and the forts, I very naturally assumed that my position was really within the outer defences of the capital, and, therefore, perfectly safe from any simply raiding party. Thus assured I left my family and went to the army. Tuesday night's mail dissipated whatever notions of safety I had previously entertained. As quick as possible I returned, and reached my house at about 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. From acquaintances whom I met on the road, I had learned enough to be prepared for the worst, and was almost as philosophical as the Irishman when about to be executed, who said he felt thankful that his punishment was no more—but not quite. As I stepped into the house, there stood before me my wife and four little daughters—their nakedness scarcely covered by the few articles of clothing the enemy had consented to leave them—standing around a table upon which was placed a plate of broiled ham and a few crackers, which a more fortunate neighbor had kindly sent in, and the question under consideration just at that moment was how they were to cut the meat; my arrival solved this difficulty, for I soon produced a pocket-knife, and six of us used it at this matutinal meal.

Such a picture of desolation as was presented to my eyes as I entered the house that morning, I never hope to witness again. The dejected, care-worn appearance of my family would almost have excited the sympathy of a rebel. The floors throughout the house were covered with the debris of housekeeping articles. As stated before, I thought I was prepared for the worst, but I was not. I was prepared to see my house sacked of every useful article, either of clothing or furniture, but I was not prepared to find my children's playthings and other presents to them wontonly destroyed; I was not prepared to hear that even a rebel soldier was deaf to the pitiful appeals of a little girl, four years old, to save her canary bird from destruction; I was not prepared to find missing the portrait of a babe taken after death, and numerous other articles of no intrinsic value to the invader, but of inestimable value to others by reason of association, and not to be replaced. Nor was I prepared, indeed, to find every article of *vertu*, which had been collected during a period of twenty years, destroyed or carried away; yet all these things were done. Dolls were stripped of clothing, heads wrenched off, and then, as if the fellows could not find objects enough to vent their spite upon, they cut open the bodies of the dolls and turned out the sawdust. An old clock excited their ire, but instead of knocking it upon the floor and destroying it in a manly way, they filled the works with a compound of wheat flour, meal, a deodorizing flour, flower-seeds and resin oil. Why in their haste to make waste, the fellows actually overlooked a large glass fish-globe and left it uninjured, I cannot account for the oversight. The plunderers must have been like the man who lost his hat, and found it after a long search upon his own head; the same fellow it was, doubtless, who, instead of destroying the portrait of a friend, besmeared it all over with tobacco-juice; far more good sense was shown by another, who punched a hole with his finger through another oil-painting. In a word, the destruction was generally most complete. Children's under-clothing, bedclothing, quilts and books were torn into shreds, or carried away. Not satisfied with doing this much they primed the house with kerosene, and were about to apply the match when the intruders discovered Union soldiers scaling a fence into the yard, when they left in great haste. It is said (poetically) that there is a silver lining to every cloud. If there is a silver lining to this affair, it is in the fact that the men who reveled in my home, knew whose property they were destroying, and told exultingly in presence of my wife and children, what they had done; that they had "gutted the home of one who had done the Confederate cause more harm than any ten of LINCOLN's soldiers." A Major added to this, "that is true, and we have tried twenty times to catch that fellow, but we will catch and hang him yet." When asked by my wife if he really meant what he said, his response was, "Yes, unless you give us a Major-General in exchange for him." I am truly thankful to know that my humble efforts have so "exasperated" rebeldom. The hatred expressed is most cordially reciprocated, and God grant that they may have still more reason for their hate.

The advance of EARLY's command, under MCCAUSLAND, reached Rockville Court-house Sunday, about midday, and the next morning reached the vicinity of Judge BLAIR's residence. Up to this time no notice had been given to families residing in the vicinity of the approach of the enemy to Washington. There was distant skirmishing heard in the morning, but my family, assured by officers and men passing to the rear, that there was no danger, remained at home, supposing, as they had been told would be the case, that it would be time enough to leave when our pickets were forced to fall back. From 11 to 11½ o'clock Monday no firing was heard, and under the supposition that the enemy had retired, my wife and children seated themselves at the front door. Suddenly long lines of armed men, dressed in gray clothing, were seen creeping along the fences on either side of the pike and dividing the adjacent fields. Taken entirely by surprise, my wife exclaimed: "Who are these men?—can they be rebels?" At that instant an officer straightened himself up and said: "Yes, madam, we are rebels." "Do you intend to injure us?" queried my wife. "No," was the reply, "we shall not injure you, but your friends may." Although within easy range of the forts, no notice of warning whatever had been given my unprotected family of the approach of the enemy, or of the risk incurred by remaining within range of the guns of the fort. Near my house, on either side of the pike, the enemy planted their guns. The troops before referred to as moving along the fences, were skirmishers sent out from the Stonewall Jackson Brigade. Having passed the house the skirmish line was formed at right-angles with the road and within plain sight of Fort Stevens, and at about 12 M. the real fighting commenced. Gens. EARLY, BRECKINRIDGE, and nearly all of the other general officers, with their staffs, during the next hour, occupied the yard surrounding my house. Their horses were tied on the pike side of the fence. They were seen from one of the forts and a 100-pound shell was thrown, which struck a post in front of the horses and within five yards of where my wife and children stood conversing with a squad of rebel officers. Although this shell exploded as it struck, strange to say, no one was seriously injured. Three particles of the shell hit one of my little girls—seven years old—in her left ear, causing blood to flow, and, for a moment stunning her. The rebel officers here insisted that my wife should go to the rear, but she had decided to remain and protect her property at all hazards. Just at this juncture another shell passed through the barn, a few rods from the house, and struck a few yards in front of the party, but did not explode. Several shells successively exploded near the house within a few minutes, and balls from our skirmish line came in unpleasant proximity to the party in the yard. My wife was again importuned to leave, and on account of her children consented to do so, provided a guard was placed over the house, which request was agreed to but never complied with, or if it was, no protection was afforded. Under the guidance of Dr. STRATH, my family was escorted through the rebel troops to the house of OLIVER CLARK, two miles in the rear, where Col. ARNETT, of the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry, made his headquarters, and where they remained until Wednesday, on the morning of which day the last of the enemy had fallen back. It is due to the rebel officers to say that all of them treated the members of my family courteously. When the skirmish line was passing through our yard, and some of the men trampled upon a flower-bed, my wife being somewhat excited, told the men not to crush her flowers, whereupon Gen. BRECKINRIDGE laughingly ordered the men to leave. All the general officers present seemed to be surprised to find Washington so well fortified. My wife was questioned closely as to the number of forts, the number of guns in the forts, the number of soldiers defending them, and whether there were any other troops than the one-hundred days' men there. To all of these question she had but one answer, "She did not know." "Would you," said a general officer, "tell us if you did know?" "No, I would not," was the reply. When the 100-pound shell exploded, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE remarked to those standing about him, that they did not come prepared to encounter such guns as that, and seemed not to have the slightest knowledge of the calibre of the guns mounted in the forts. When asked if it was intended to attempt the capture of Washington, the reply of all officers was, "No, unless we are forced to do so." One officer at least attempted to show that the reason why no real attack would be made, was because it would injure the Confederate cause with foreign Powers, where they now stood well. Besides a portion of a written document found by myself, and the statement of officers generally, that the real object of the expedition was for plunder, and if possible to compel GRANT to release his grasp upon the very throat of the rebellion, we have the additional testimony to that end of Gen. EARLY himself, who commanded the expedition. On Wednesday, while retreating, he told a citizen of Rockville that he thought that on Sunday night he could have captured Washington with a loss of perhaps 1,500 men, but he was satisfied that he could not hold it; and his men once in the city, they would obtain liquor, become intoxicated, and thereby be beyond the control of the officers, and therefore his whole command would more than likely be captured; and, finally, as he was not ordered to take Washington, he did not wish to hazard an attack. As to the force engaged in this raid, I am aware there are a variety of opinions; but from all that I can gather, all told there were not more than 15,000 men, viz.: EARLY's old division, and BRECKINRIDGE's division to act as a support for the cavalry force. There was a studied effort, however, on the part of both officers and men to exaggerate the number of men present, as there always is in such cases. The thought of attacking Washington, rebel officers say, was never entertained until after Gov. BRADFORD's house was destroyed, when, finding what a panic this small force had created, an attack upon Washington was considered, and probably would have been made on Sunday night, but for the reasons given by EARLY himself, coupled with the fact that the troops were already exhausted by long marches. As the rebels marched off they assured the people everywhere that they should return again within two weeks.

E. A. PAUL.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The magnanimous Confederate army having raised the siege of Washington, leaving some of their martyred heroes buried near its confines, all kinds of vehicles have been in great demand the past three days, conveying strangers and the inhabitants to the scene of the recent conflict.

The battle-field of Washington, as the ground is termed where the late skirmish took place, just outside of Fort Stevens, has already become historic. On Saturday last I visited Fort Stevens, which is quite a formidable-looking work. Built on a commanding site, it seems able to repel any attack made on its front. Here the visitor to the battle-field stands outside of the fortifications of Washington. To the right and left of the road, a short distance from the fort, stands the chimney-stacks, all that remains of the residences of Messrs. BELL and BUTT. Further on you come to the toll-gate, kept by Mr. FETMAN. One of our Colonels, was wounded in the gate-house, which is pretty well perforated with balls. To the left of this the house of Mr. THOMPSON, on Back Creek, was destroyed, it is thought by shells from Fort Stevens, as it was used by the rebels as a cover for their sharpshooters. On the pike near the toll-gate, a large house, formerly used as a store, with a blacksmith's shop adjoining, was burnt by our own men, to prevent the rebels from making it a lodgment for their skirmishers. On still further, three houses—one on the right of the road, and two on the left—belonging to the MCCHESNEYS, were likewise burnt. Just above, the rebels built a barricade across the road with fence rails, and on the farm of Mr. WILKINS threw up earthworks and dug rifle-pits. The house of Mr. WILKINS, on the right, and back some distance from the road, is completely riddled with shot and shell. On one side over one hundred and twenty musket shots were counted, fired by our men in their advance. Seven or eight shell from the fort went right through, making some ugly-looking holes. Its contents were either destroyed or carried off. Mr. LAY's house, said to have been a splendid mansion, to the left of the road, and nearly opposite WILKINS', was fired by the rebels, although some say it was from shells from our side. At all events, the family did not save even a change of clothing. A member of the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry is buried on the roadside. At the corner of a corn-field, near Mr. LAY's barn, thirteen rebel graves were counted.

SILVER SPRING.

The next place of interest is Silver Spring, the residence of the BLAIRS, nine miles from Washington, used in the recent raid as the headquarters of Gens. EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE. Entering a gateway, a serpentine road through the woods brings you to the house of F.P. BLAIR, Sr., a rather fine-appearing mansion. There was apparently little evidence of the rebels to be seen here.

DEPREDATIONS.

I looked in through one of the windows, and the furniture seemed to have been scarcely disturbed, but the man in charge of the place informed me that the rebels had done a great deal of damage to the furniture, besides carrying off many valuable relics and papers belonging to Mr. BLAIR. They also ap-

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Disappointment at the Recent Raid.

Rebel News of Gen. Sherman's Progress.

"H. J. W.," our correspondent at Gen. Butler's headquarters, forwards us Richmond papers of Monday last, July 18, from which we extract as follows:

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner.

North Carolina is to elect a Governor in August. There are two candidates and two parties. With all which Virginians and other Confederates outside of North Carolina should have nothing whatever to do, but that the two parties happen to be divided upon a question extremely interesting to Confederates at large, namely: *Whether North Carolina is to continue allied with us in the war to vindicate our independence, or is to abandon that alliance, and utterly destroy herself in the vain effort to make a separate peace.* One of the candidates opposes a convention of the State even for the purpose of considering or proposing terms for a separate peace; the other favors convention; and, if elected, is understood to be ready to convene it immediately. Thus the August election becomes a concern to us all.

We learn from articles in newspapers of the State *that there are large numbers of citizens of North Carolina who suppose that they may somehow bring about peace, or at least hasten or facilitate peace, by voting for a person who says he is a peace man.* Journals, said to be organs of this individual, declare in general terms, but most emphatically (as if they were saying something important) that *their candidate "is for peace;"* and then, appealing to the voters, put the matter to them thus: Are you tired of this bloody war? tired of war taxes and conscription, desirous to settle down to your peaceful industry again? then support the man who is for peace. These appeals are probably not addressed to, nor intended for, the more educated and intelligent portion of the inhabitants of North Carolina; but one is led to believe that *there must be more than an average proportion of simple and credulous people in that State, to make such arguments, such newspapers, and such a candidate even possible.* Also, it is with regret every good Confederate will hear that there are in the country districts *very large bands of deserters from the army—all understood to be peace men.* In a Raleigh paper of the 13th (the *Progress*) we read, copied from the Iredell *Express*, "that the deserters are carrying on at a high rate in that county," (Yadkin;) and further, that "*a band of these tories and traitors to the South*" *took the town of Yadkin, and released all the jail*, who doubtless immediately joined, and became all peace men together.

Nobody supposes that these tories and deserters compose the whole of the "peace party," although they swell it exceedingly. No party in any State could subsist altogether upon that sort of basis, and there must be and are numbers of honest citizens who are actually deluded by the loud and constant outcries of those who call themselves "Conservatives," and who think North Carolina, in this election, can really say, Let there be peace, and there is peace.

The answer of the other or sound Confederate party to this wretched delusion is so obvious, and lies so conspicuously on the surface, that the plainest citizens may see it—always excepting the deserters. It is so clear that he who runs may read, but not he who runs *away*. And it is this: *If North Carolina makes peace, it is with the Federal authorities she must make it; and the Federal authorities have refused, and do still refuse, even to listen to any terms except unconditional submission—revocation of the Ordinance of Secession, by which North Carolina took herself out of the Union*—abandonment of her allies and kindred in the very stress and agony of the war to make good that secession—emancipation of all her negroes—contrite return to "the Union of our fathers"—and, lastly and chiefly, contribution of her full quota of drafted men to the armies of said Union, to be employed in the slaughter of all other Southern people, and the complete enslavement of North Carolina, as well as all other States, Northern and Southern. These are the terms.

Now if North Carolina cease to be a part of the Confederacy and become a part of the Federal Union, which is at war with us, *she thereby, on the instant, declares war against the Confederacy.* That a State did, in the middle of the war, abandon her allies, deny her act, eat her words, and join her enemies against her friends, might be a brilliant historic record in the future; but it would not be *peace*; *it would be only the beginning of war. It is not to be supposed that Virginia and South Carolina would submit to be cut asunder by the intervening country, if that country should declare itself an enemy instead of a friend. They, of course, would treat it as an enemy; would make unceremonious use of its railroads and short work of its towns.* We do not see that the Old North State would gain much by reconciling herself to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and declaring war against South Carolina and Virginia.

It is useless, and is intended to deceive, when "peace men" say vaguely, as we observe they do say and impudently repeat: "Better let each State set up temporarily for itself than continue the war." Certainly, North Carolina can and may secede at any moment from the Confederacy; this is not a matter susceptible of argument; by constitutional right *she may first secede, and then either join our enemies or "set up for herself," precisely as to her shall seem good, if the deserting interest, the deserting principle and the deserting vote be indeed so strong and prevailing; but at least let her understand the consequences.* In the first place, if she set up for herself and pretended to "neutrality," and if the Federal Government admitted that pretension, then she would be bound to all the duties of neutrals between the two belligerents; she would be bound to refuse passage to the Federal troops through her territory, and to require their evacuation of all the places which they hold within the State; because to permit the Federals to use North Carolina as a depot of troops and arms, or a base of operations, would be an act of war against us; and she would be also bound to refuse passage to Confederate troops and stores, because to grant it would be an act of war against the Federals. But neither of the belligerents would submit to be thus ordered off; therefore, North Carolina would be obliged at once to go to war with them *both* to enforce her neutrality and independence. She would have gained by her secession the honor of being for a time the principal battle-ground of the war.

One is almost ashamed to argue so simple a matter. We only do so in order to show that this specious pretence of a Confederate State "setting up for itself," "negotiating for a separate peace," and the like, simply means, peace with our enemies and war upon us. That "Conservative" party invites the citizens of North Carolina to repudiate the independence which they solemnly voted themselves, the Government they created to maintain it, the alliances they formed to secure it, the debt they incurred to pay for it—and to creep back, like whipped dogs, into the "Union" they left, take on them the yoke of the Government that has ravaged their fields and cities, and the debt incurred to pay the cost of extirpating them and their children. It invites the North Carolina soldiers in Lee's army to go across the lines, to throw themselves into the arms of their present enemies, to turn round and fight their present comrades, and to uplift and wave on high that flag under which their own houses have been burned and their own sisters ravished.

This, we say, is the exact and entire meaning and purpose of a "peace party" in any Confederate State; whether boldly avowed, or traitorously whispered in secret, this is intended to be the effect of it. It means either this or nothing. And we are not going to believe that our neighbors and allies of North Carolina are altogether prepared for such a course of procedure. Whatever manhood, whatever good faith, whatever State pride or individual pride may exist among them, all will revolt against such unutterable infamy as this. And so we hope to see it proved on the day of election. Let the "Conservative" candidate be voted for by the deserters alone; and, indeed, the election would be a very good opportunity for the provost guards to seize those fellows at the polls.

THE GREAT RAID

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The news from Maryland, as found in the *Chronicle* of the 14th, gave much disappointment to the sanguine portion of the community. Whether the capture of Washington was the object of the expedition or not, its fall was most anxiously expected by the community until last Saturday, when the telegram from Petersburgh brought to the knowledge of the public the fact that, according to the *Chronicle* of the 14th, the "rebels" had withdrawn from the front of Washington. While disappointed in not hearing of the capture, it was nevertheless very gratifying to know how badly scared the enemy were, and for the world to see how easily the capital of Yankeeland can be frightened out of its wits.

It is said that a lucky accident alone saved Washington. Canby's Corps, from New-Orleans, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday night, the very day on which the battle of Monocacy was fought, and which revealed to the enemy the magnitude of the danger that threatened Washington. Ordered by telegraph to that city, it arrived there on Monday in time to prevent the capture of the city, and to hold its defences until the arrival of additional corps from Petersburgh had rendered the storming of the works useless. The accidental arrival of Canby saved the city. Had he passed up to Grant, or been delayed in his arrival one day longer, Washington would have been captured. However great the disappointment may be, yet much has already been, and much more will be accomplished by those army corps now, as we believe, still north of the Potomac. Pennsylvania lies before those corps, and invites foraging on the largest scale. A raid by forty-odd thousand men sweeping through that State, destroying railroads, seizing horses and cattle, and carrying retaliation to the very hearthstones of the people of Pennsylvania, would cultivate into a most fruitful harvest the already sown seeds of peace. We know nothing of the orders under which that army is acting, and the secrecy observed among our people, which has denied to all the least knowledge of the expedition, cannot be too highly commended; but it would be particularly gratifying to our injured and plundered people to know that the enemy's system of warfare had been carried to their doors, and that they were being made to feel some of the injuries they have inflicted upon our country. This will not be the case unless Pennsylvania is made to feel the system of warfare instituted and carried out by the armies of the United States. They are entirely indifferent to the losses inflicted on Maryland, for they regard her as of us, if not with us. The "act of vandalism" which burned the residence of Montgomery Blair did not inflict any greater injury than that of Sheridan's men, when they burned the magnificent residence of Mr. Boulware, or the humble cottages of many hundred of our poorer people. The magnanimity that spared the residence of F. P. Blair was entirely thrown away upon a creature as deeply dyed with the blood of this war as any other of his fellow scoundrels. All the "hospitality" ever enjoyed from its owner has long since been wiped out in the red blood of the brave. We cannot appreciate *such* magnanimity to *such* a wretch.

THE RESULT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

It must not be forgotten that in all the accounts of the proceedings near Washington there is nothing from our side. We have not heard the whole story perhaps. We do not even know whether the "invasion" is yet done, though the New-York papers so represent it. Most of what they do recount appears to have the mark of truth, and it must be confessed that our "invasion" just this moment looks like one of the most paltry affairs of the war. Washington was not taken. Baltimore was not taken. The Yankeeized population of Martinsburgh has embraced their townsman Hunter again. Not a bridge of the road between Washington and Baltimore was burned. The road itself was unbroken. What has been done then? What has yet been obtained by these opportunities—Lynchburgh and Washington—the like of which Providence has not vouchsafed since the first year of the war? One house has been burned; two thousand head of cattle brought off; Maj.-Gen. Tyler and Maj.-Gen. Franklin were taken prisoners, and both permitted to escape. Maj.-Gen. Breckinridge has improved the occasion to display his fine feelings at old Blair's house. These are nearly all the results to be gathered from such accounts as we have. Let us hope and pray and trust that the story still is "left half told." The failure of the great chance at Lynchburgh was bad enough, but it would be indeed hard if this invasion of a country emptied of troops should accomplish only the burning of a house to cool the embers of John Letcher's dwelling.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Examiner.

As on previous days the invasion of Maryland was the subject mostly engaging public attention and interest on Saturday and yesterday. Saturday evening Washington papers were received, announcing that our forces had withdrawn from before Washington, and were presumed to be retreating into Virginia by way of Edwards' Ferry, near Leesburgh. Extracts from these papers will be found in another part of this journal. From these it will be seen that it was not certain that our forces had retreated further than Rockville, which is in Montgomery County, Maryland, sixteen miles northwest of Washington. It will also be observed that the Yankees, up to the last moment, were in a state of the most perplexing ignorance as to the strength of our army of invasion.

From a gentleman who left Washington last Monday, we learn that the troops mentioned by us on Saturday as going up the Potomac in twenty-four transports, were Warren's Corps, estimated at between ten and twelve thousand men.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S ESCAPE.

From the Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 14th, received here yesterday, we are assured that Gen. Franklin had been permitted to escape from our forces.

The criminal carelessness of these men has allowed to escape a prize for whom the Yankees would willingly have returned us Gen. Edward Johnson, or any other of our Generals, now exposed to fire at Charleston.

YANKEE TRANSPORTS SUNK—GRANT REPORTED KILLED.

Through a trustworthy correspondent, we learned yesterday that, on Saturday evening Major Starke went down with some artillery to Wilcox's Landing, ten miles below Westover, and opened on seven Yankee transports loaded with troops, which were going down the river. He succeeded in sinking two of the vessels, and obliged the remaining five to put back in haste.

The report was brought over from Petersburgh Saturday evening that Grant had that morning been struck by one of our shells and killed. The report was treated as a joke until yesterday, when rumors to the same effect, coming in from different quarters along our lines, seemed to give it some color of truth. A deserter who came in yesterday said that Grant was certainly dead, and gave the particulars of his death. His account was, that Grant, while reconnoitering in person on Saturday morning, had his left arm shattered near the shoulder by one of our shells, and that he died while the limb was being amputated. Several Yankee prisoners captured yesterday said there was a piece of good news in store for us, which we would hear in the course of the next day or two, but which they were unwilling to disclose. On the other hand, an army officer of intelligence, writing from Chester yesterday, characterizes the report of Grant's death as "ridiculous." We have given the report for the amusement of the reader, reminding him, if disposed to be credulous, that, of all the many Commanders the Army of the Potomac has had, Hooker is the only one who, to our certain knowledge, ever exposed himself to fire.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

As will be seen from the following official dispatch, Gen. S. D. Lee hurt the enemy worse at Tupelo than he had any idea of at the time of his last dispatch, which we published on Saturday. In that, it will be remembered, he claimed only a "drawn battle." However, it may be truly said that to an invader, especially a raider, a drawn battle, being a check, is essentially a defeat, The following is the official dispatch:

TUPELO, July 15, 1864,

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:

The enemy are in retreat toward Ripley. Gen. Forrest is in close pursuit. * * * Will send details. The raid from Vicksburgh is retreating.

(Signed,) S. D. LEE.

A press dispatch on this subject will be found under the telegraphic head.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the press dispatch, in another column, it will be seen that a temporary quiet prevails in military affairs in Northern Georgia. Gen. Johnston holds a strong position east of the Chattahoochee River, his right resting on a creek which flows by a southwesterly course into the river a mile or two above the railroad bridge. The bulk of Sherman's army is on the left bank of the river, though he has thrown across a corps, believed to be Hooker's, which has fortified and holds a position north of the creek and above its confluence with the Chattahoochee.

OUR RECENT VICTORY ON JOHN'S ISLAND.

We published last Tuesday Gen. Samuel Jones' dispatch from Charleston, announcing Gen. Beverley H. Robertson's successful attack upon the enemy on John's Island, in front of Charleston, but owing to the protracted interruption of mail communication, we have only now come into possession of some of the particulars of the affair.

John's Island, which is almost due south of Charleston, is separated from James Island on the north and west by the Stono River. Nine regiments of the enemy, numbering about three thousand men, under the command of Gens. Saxton, Brown and Hatch, after a skirmish with our troops on the 8th, had strongly intrenched themselves, anticipating an attack on the 9th. About daylight on the 9th Gen. Robertson, with the First Georgia Regulars, the Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Georgia regiments, Bonneau's Georgia Battalion, part of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, and the Marion and Washington Artillery, moved forward to the attack. In the face of a heavy fire of artillery and musketry our troops stormed the enemy's position, when a short but desperate hand-to-hand conflict took place within the enemy's intrenchments. Notwithstanding that the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of infantry during this fight, they were finally driven back along the whole line, and retreated toward their gunboats on the south end of the island. That night the enemy embarked and left the island. This assault and fight lasted until 9 o'clock A. M. Our loss was seventeen killed and ninety-three wounded. Many of our men were struck while scaling the enemy's works. The enemy's loss was double our own, but the exact figure has not been ascertained.

On Sunday night the enemy made an attack on battery Simpkins in barges, but were driven back by our artillery and musketry.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Passengers by the Petersburgh train last night, reported that Northern papers of the 15th had been received in camp, which stated our "army of invasion" had not retreated from Maryland.

GEORGIA.

FIRE IN THE REAR.

The Macon *Confederate* speculates as follows upon the situation in Northern Georgia:

"If Kirby Smith has crossed the Mississippi, as was rumored some days ago, and which receives confirmation from the New-York *Herald* of the 4th, which says that Stanton had telegraphed Dix that Kirby Smith was crossing the river, the position of Sherman in Georgia grows more hazardous every hour. It may be that Gen. Johnston has been for some time aware of this intended move, and has been manœuvreing his forces in such a manner as to delay Sherman until Smith could strike his rear, destroy his communications, and place his army at the mercy of the Confederates. It is said that the highest officers under Gen. Johnston are not made acquainted with his plans, and it is not improbable that this wily master of the art of war has been using, for some time, his whole powers of combination and strategy so as to place his antagonist in such a position that, should the fortunes of battle go against him, he would not only be defeated, but annihilated.

Should Kirby Smith reach the rear of Sherman, the Army of the Cumberland will be in a decidedly bad way. In that event Sherman will be compelled to do one of two things—attack Johnston at once in his fortifications, or send immediately a large portion of his forces to intercept Smith and preserve intact his long line of communications. In the former event Sherman will, beyond a doubt, be terribly beaten. The Army of Tennessee, behind its fortifications, and free from all danger of being flanked, will be invincible. Should the Yankee General determine to straddle the latter horn of the dilemna, the result will be equally beneficial to the Confederates. His forces will be so weakened as to enable Gen. Johnston to rally from his works and drive them, routed and in confusion, from the soil of Georgia.

The prospect brightens. Street-corner generalship is not able to sound with its short plummet the depth of Gen. Johnston's plans. Let the people remain hopeful, remembering that faith is often as essential to national as to spiritual salvation. Above all, let them cherish in their heart of hearts, the firm and unalterable determination that come what will, they will aid and uphold to the very utmost of their power the army and Government, till the cruel and insolent invader is driven from Southern soil, and the independence of the Confederate States be firmly established."

NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S REAR.

A gentleman, says the *Appeal*, who left Cartersville, Ga., on Sunday last, reports that the Federals were shipping off the sick and wounded and hospitals from that point toward Chattanooga, and all who had affiliated with the Yankees were selling off their personal effects. This, in connection with the burning of factories and mills, indicates a movement either forward or rearward of Sherman's army. The gentleman also states that, had Johnston remained three days longer at Kenesaw Mountain, Sherman would have retreated. The Federals admit that they have lost five to our one.

THE LATEST.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 16.

Rumors of another attempt by the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad, are in circulation, but nothing certain of the movement is yet known.

The following official report was sent by command of Gen. Johnston to headquarters last night:

"Headquarters in the Field.—Since the failure of the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad, near Newnan, both armies have been quiet, and occupy their former position. Ours is much improved by rest and bathing, and are in fine spirits."

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE RECENT RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Tory raid into Western North Carolina has been but briefly alluded to for want of information by the newspapers. It seems that the villians did considerable damage. The pursuit of them, which occurred after they had done the damage, ended at Yellow Mountain, at a place known as the winding stairs, a narrow foot-path crossing the mountains in Mitchell County. Here all the advantages were on the side of the raiders, who escaped, carrying with them most of their prisoners and plunder. The editor of the Salisbury *Watchman* says:

It was conceded by all the men we saw from the scene of the last engagement, that pursuit ought to have terminated at the foot of the mountain—the advantage of the enemy in position being so great as to enable twenty men to hold in check almost any number of assailants. Every step up the mountain was an error on our part, as evidenced by the failure to accomplish any good. The way was only a "bridle-path"—no vehicle ever passed it—winding and dark with laurel and other mountain trees, and, until 9 o'clock Thursday morning, was shrouded with a dense fog. The enemy had the selection of every point from which to deliver their fire on their straggling pursuers, for the nature of the ground, and the wearied, exhausted condition of our infantry, precluded the possibility of fleet movements, flanking the enemy, or even deploying in line of battle.

The enemy succeeded in carrying off most of their prisoners, white and black, though a large number is known to have escaped from them in confusion of attacks or under cover of the night, especially of the negroes. Col. Kirk, the commander of the raiding party, conducted his retreat with admirable skill. He was assisted by two brothers, we learn. They are all from Greenville, Tenn., of which place, or vicinity, they are natives.

We have no positive information as to the extent of the damage inflicted on the raiders by our forces. It is believed, however, that several of them were killed, and their bodies, with one exception, either carried off or concealed in the mountains. Signs on the ground, of blood and of dragging, strengthen this belief. Prisoners who escaped from them said that Col. Kirk had his arm broken by a shot from our men.

The damage on our side consisted in the killing of —— Clark, of Capt. Freeman's company, and of the wounding of Dr. Pearson in the knee, and of Hon. W. W. Avery, in the groin, both of Morgantown, and Lieut. Fetter, of Camp Vance, in the foot. Sergt. Seth Bulton and six men, of Capt. Freeman's company of Alabamians, acting as skirmishers, were taken prisoners. It was rumored that one of them was killed. We have just learned from Capt. Freeman that six of the seven men that were reported captured have since rejoined him. The missing man is supposed to have been killed. A Mr. Duval, a Yankee deserter, and Frank ——, a Confederate soldier, under sentence at the garrison in this place, serving with Capt. Freeman's company, were captured and put under guard of a sentinel; but, watching their opportunity, sprang on the sentinel, disarmed him, and made their escape, and joined their command.

The following persons along the route of the retreating raiders were visited by them on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, and robbed of their negroes, horses and mules, guns, money, jewelry, silverware and, in nine cases, clothing, viz.: John Suddling, A. H. Erwin, E. J. Erwin, W. C. Erwin, Robert Ferkins, Richard Micheaux, T. J. and P. P. Merony and Mrs. Caldwell. They also took three hired negroes, railroad hands, belonging to Judge Coleman, of Virginia.

We regret deeply to learn that Hon. W. W. Ayer died at Morganton on Friday, the 1st inst., of a wound received on Thursday morning, as above stated by the *Watchman*.

MISSISSIPPI.

LIEUT.-GEN. S. D. LEE.

The Marion (Miss.,) *Clarion* gives a brief military biography of this officer, recently appointed Lieutenant-General. He is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of West Point, where he was honored with a diploma in 1854. He was a classmate of Gens. J. E. B. Stuart, J. B. Villepigue, W. D. Pender and Horace Randall. After leaving West Point, he entered the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, and was subsequently promoted First Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Regulars. Shortly after his native State left the old Union, Gen. Lee resigned his position in the service of the United States, and repaired to South Carolina, where he entered the army of that State as Captain, early in March, 1861. He served with Beauregard in the taking of Fort Sumter, and after the strife was fully inaugurated and a hostile army on the soil of the Old Dominion, he repaired to Virginia with a battery of light artillery, and there, with the legion of Hampton, figured conspicuously and honorably in many of the sanguinary engagements. He was soon honored with the rank of Major, next Lieutenant-Colonel and then Colonel. He commanded a battery on the Potomac for some time; was in the battle of Seven Pines and the seven days' fight around Richmond; was next assigned to duty as Colonel of the Fourth Virginia cavalry and subsequently to a battery of artillery that gained distinction in the second battle of Manassas and at Sharpsburgh. When a commander was needed for the defences of Vicksburgh in the Fall of 1862, President Davis sent him to defend the stronghold of Mississippi, having conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier-General. He commanded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, above Vicksburgh, where, in December, 1862, he whipped Sherman and Morgan Smith, who brought a large force against his heroic little band. At the battle of Baker's Creek he commanded a brigade of Georgians, and during the siege of Vicksburgh held that portion of Stevenson's line so furiously assaulted on the 19th and 22d of May. Shortly after the surrender, Gen. Lee was appointed to the rank of Major-General, and assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Mississippi Department.

THE LATEST.

MERIDIAN, Friday, July 15.

Nothing official has been received from North Mississippi. Private advices report that fighting was going on near Tupelo yesterday and to-day. It is confidently believed that Lee and Forrest will annihilate the Yankees.

A column of the enemy are reported to have burned a portion of their wagon train yesterday evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 16.

Gen. Maury has received the following dispatch:

TUPELO, Friday, July 15.

The enemy are in full retreat in the direction of Ripley.

(Signed,) S. D. LEE.

Private advices report that the fight was heavy, and that the enemy was badly whipped. Our loss also was severe. The particulars are, as yet, unknown. Forrest received an unexpected reinforcement. Two hundred of Morgan's men, who were left in Kentucky, being unable to rejoin Morgan, cut their way to Forrest—that being the next best thing they could do.

CHARLESTON.

The *Courier* of the 12th has the following:

"Nothing of special importance occurred Monday. The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues without intermission day and night from Gregg and Wagner. From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Monday, 127 shots were fired at the fort. Twenty-seven shots have been fired at the city since the last report.

The enemy, we learn, have abandoned both John's and Battery Islands, and gone to Horse Island, burning their stores before leaving. The last position on John's Island given up by the enemy was exceedingly strong.

From deserters and prisoners taken, we learn that the enemy had five days' rations with them, with a view of a forward movement, which was checked by our attack on Saturday morning.

A letter picked up on the field says: 'This move was made with a view of drawing troops from other points.' The general impression is that it was an attempt to erect batteries to enfilade and shell our works on James Island.

The monitors in Stono have been towed around inside the bar; one certainly in a disabled condition. Six monitors were reported inside the bar Monday evening.

The number of shells thrown into the city from the commencement of the bombardment up to Saturday, the three hundred and sixty-fifth day, (one year,) is seven thousand and ninety-one."

QUANTRELL, THE GUERRILLA.

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes a long and interesting sketch of the Confederate partizan, Capt. W. C. Quantrell, from which we extract the following:

"The hero of fifty-six battles, in which men were killed and wounded on both sides, himself still living and wearing his laurels, is one on whom the world will look with an interest and admiration bordering upon devotion. Missourians may well feel proud of their distinguished chieftain, and delight to honor him. His name bears a magic spell, and the sound of his splendid voice awakens the chivalry of the most obtuse of his fellow-citizens. In every locality in which his operations have called him, both men and women are his friends and admirers. His popularity is evidenced by the devotion of the people in naming their infant sons Charles Quantrell, and many a little Quantrella bears her name in honor of the chief, and destined in after years to tell the tale of his prowess in the field and chivalry on the border. He has the happy faculty of binding the hearts of his friends to him and holding them in chains of love more devoted than those of adamant; and yet no one seems more unconscious of his power over his fellow men than the modest blue eyed-man, who, in times of peace, is gentle as a lamb, but in war, a furious, raging tiger. Notwithstanding his impetuous daring, he is never cruel, never ostentatious or boastful, never boisterous or commonplace, but always shows the polished, educated gentleman, mingled with the dignity of the natural chieftain. Educated at Washington City and Georgetown, he is perfectly *au fait* in the etiquette of the drawing-room, and of the *haut ton* of society. Descended from an old and aristocratic family, he possesses that consciousness of good breeding apparent in the best society of the East, and manifested in his acts of kindness and consideration toward all those less fortunate than himself.

I am led to these remarks because many seem to think that the guerrilla chief, the hero of so many bloody battles, must necessarily be a man of bloody instincts, stained with more or less of cruelty; but far from it; he sleeps as quietly and smiles as sweetly as though he had never slain a Yankee, nor bush whacked it for nearly three years."

ALIENS IN REBELDOM.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The case of R. D. Ogden, a British subject, whose services are claimed by the Government upon the ground that he has become subject to military duty by having been for a long time domiciled in the South, will be argued before Judge Halyburton to-day. This case is one of peculiar interest, and involves the result of numerous similar cases. On the 15th of January, 1862, Attorney-General Tucker, in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House of Delegates, reported that the public law of the country, since 1792, has settled that while the voluntary service of an alien in the army will be accepted, military service will not be compelled and exacted of any but citizens of the State. An alien may *contract* to serve, but will not be *compelled* to do military duty to the State. He is of opinion that this practice, established by State law for seventy years, must be taken to settle the views he should take as to the law of nations operating upon the subject in this State. He gives the same answer in regard to persons transiently here for pleasure, health or business, and with regard to such even as have declared their intention to become citizens. A contrary policy would, he says, be injurious to ourselves and ungracious to the alien.

ATTACK ON MOBILE.

There can hardly be a doubt, says the Mobile *Tribune*, that Gen. Canby is rapidly preparing an expedition to move on this city. From what we hear it will number some fifteen or twenty thousand men. What direction it will take is probably not so well known; but it is likely that it will move from the coast, and be supported by the fleet of Farragut, so far as that can give it support.

It is not necessary for the citizens to be alarmed by this announcement; but it is necessary that they should be making ready with all promptitude to meet the threatened danger—and this can only be done by implicitly obeying the instructions and advice of the General in command.

STAUNTON.

The Staunton *Vindicator* and the Lexington *Gazette*, we are pleased to state, are again under way, as cheerful as though nothing had occurred to jostle them from their track. The Staunton *Spectator*, too, announces its purpose soon to take the field again. The energy displayed by the newspaper press of the Valley is an evidence of the unconquerable spirit of a people resolved to be free.

The Disaster on the Erie Road.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMNANT OF THE REBEL PRISONERS AT ELMIRA.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says the train containing the rebel prisoners not killed at Lackawaxen reached that place about 10 o'clock Saturday night. They numbered about 800. Lieut.-Col. Eastman, Commandant of the post, with wise foresight had made every preparation for the reception of the injured, as well as the uninjured. He had ordered twelve military baggage wagons, the bottoms deeply lined with hay, to be in readiness to receive the rebel wounded. The work was easily accomplished by a detachment of colored substitutes, in case of all who were unable to move themselves, while those who were able to walk and help themselves in a measure were carefully helped by their comrades and others, to their places in the wagons.

As soon as the wounded had been comfortably removed to the wagons, the procession started for Barracks No. 3, where a warm, comfortable meal was in readiness for prisoners and guards, who had been compelled to pass through so much suffering, fatigue and hunger, for the past thirty-six hours.

A barrack building was set apart for the wounded, and their condition was made as comfortable as possible by the Surgeons. It was found that of the rebels, eighty-five were wounded slightly and severely. There were seven fractured thighs and five fractured legs. The rest were suffering from contusions and flesh wounds, severe about the face, and general injuries.

The casualties from the accident as near as we can ascertain sum up as follows. Killed outright and buried near where the accident occurred, of the rebels, 48; left behind at Lackawaxam unable to be moved or brought on by train, 15; brought on by the train, 85; making in killed and wounded, 148.

Of our men of the V. R. C. killed and buried at the place of accident, 17; brought on here and in the hospital, suffering only from bruises and contusions, 10; left behind unable to be moved, 8; making in all 35.

Scarcely a guard escaped destruction who was standing on the platforms between the cars. One found himself over in an oat field, severely bruised, after the accident, while his companions were crushed instantly. The muskets were broken and mashed, and the barrels twisted and bent double. These were brought along as sad relics. The passenger cars of the train, some sixteen in number, were completely demolished, and another new train had to be made up of common box cars, spread with straw on the bottom, upon which the inmates managed to ride the best they could.

The Prisoners in the South.

A LETTER FROM MACON, GA.

The following letter has been received in this City:

CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON,
MACON, Ga, Friday, July 1, 1864.

MY DEAR FATHER: I am a prisoner of war as I wrote you from Gordonsville on the 17th May, and also from Lynchburgh soon after. I was taken in the charge of May 14, at Spottsylvania Court-house, and brought to Gen. Lee's headquarters. I saw him. Thence went to Gordonsville, Lynchburgh, and finally to this place. I have been treated very well and find some kind officers in the Confederate States army. I have all I want to eat. Capt. W. H. Williams, Fourth New-York Cavalry; also, Lieut. W. M. Netterville, Twelfth United States Regulars, are my prison companions.

I do not know when I shall be exchanged or paroled. I have not been sick since I have been here. Do write me, now you know where I am. You must write short, plain, and not allude to matters between the North and South, else your letters will not pass. I should like a good dinner at D.'s. Did my old friends and companions Lieuts. M. and L. survive the battle?

I cannot well write more. E. B. K., Jr.,
Adjt. Tenth New-Jersey Vols.

THE SUCCESSOR OF REV. T. STARR KING.—The Boston *Advertiser* of Wednesday says: The question as to the choice of a successor for the late Rev. T. Starr King in his pastoral charge in San Francisco, is described by the following correspondence. None will more heartily congratulate the California society on their judicious selection than that large circle in New-England who will regret the loss of Mr. Stebbins from his station here:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, New-York:

By a free, spontaneous and unanimous vote, you were last evening invited by our society to become their pastor. There was but one voice, and that for you. The call is earnest, and your welcome will be warm and generous. Please answer as soon as possible if you will accept. If you do, it is important that you leave Aug. 13. Your salary will be the same as that given to Mr. King.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, President of Trustees.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Robert B. Swain, Esq., San Francisco:

I accept your call heartily, and shall sail 13th August, God willing. HORATIO STEBBINS.

THE DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Particulars of the Falling of the Walls of the Blockley Alms-house Lunatic Asylum.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 20.

The following statement, in general terms, of the calamity that took place yesterday, will serve to give the reader a tolerably correct idea of the terrible occurrence.

The southwestern portion of the Blockley Almshouse, consisting of an entire side of the spacious edifice, which constitutes a sort of world within itself, is appropriated to the use of the insane sent there, and that portion bordering on the open space or inclosure within the building is set apart for the females thus afflicted.

There are at present 376 women under treatment for insanity, and they all occupy apartments in the portion of the building mentioned.

The insane department for women is divided into several compartments, three stories in height. One of these, and the one that was the scene of the terrible accident yesterday, adjoins the extreme southwestern wing of the building, and is divided into an infirmary for the old, sick or decrepid, which occupies the third floor, and is under charge of Mrs. Rice.

The second floor is used as a sort of sitting-room for the patients that are able to move about, and is under control of Mrs. McDonald, while the first or ground floor is used as a dining-room and for other purposes, and conducted by Mrs. Ackly.

The apartment that was the scene of the catastrophe is forty-five feet by forty-eight in area, and has a height of sixteen feet between each floor.

In the morning, at 5 o'clock, the bell rang as usual to arouse the inmates to get ready for breakfast, and while that meal was in preparation, at about 5:40 o'clock, a sudden seething of the compartment we have described was visible, and before the slightest warning or alarm could be communicated to the inmates, the whole of the three floors, from the roof down, fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying everything, including inmates, furniture, clothing, beds and bedding, &c., before it. Nothing was stopped in the downward career until the flooring over the cellar was reached, when everything and everybody became involved in a perfect chaos of inextricable confusion.

As near as the nurse could inform us, there were at the time of the accident about twenty patients in the infirmary, on the third floor, and about fifty in each of the lower ones, making one hundred and twenty in all.

A large number of these unfortunates were at once buried beneath the fallen ruins, while others alighted on the surface of the debris, and were extricated without much difficulty.

There was no succession of shocks, no stoppage in the falling mass, but a very few seconds after the first symptoms of a giving way were perceptible, nothing remained to mark the apartment but a few broken beams, plaster and laths sticking to the walls, and a dead, dying and struggling mass of humanity on the lower floor, completely covered up with the remains of what had constituted that portion of the insane department.

The noise created by the fall was terrific, and could be heard a considerable distance; it created much alarm in all parts of the spacious Almshouse, and the inmates were running in all directions for some time without any definite knowledge of what had taken place.

As soon as practicable gangs of men were employed, who immediately commenced digging for the bodies. It was not until the day had considerably advanced that the last body was taken from the ruins.

We append what is believed to be a complete list of the killed wounded and missing, obtained from Dr. S. W. Butler, who has charge of the insane department, and who was particularly active during the entire day rendering all the aid in his power:

Killed.—Margaret Drenin; Susan ——; Susan Owens; Andrew J. Noble, an idiot and a cripple, six years of age; Ann Galbraith; Sophia Ellenger; Ann Reynolds, assistant nurse; Sarah Dunn, doubtful; Elizabeth Nogle; Ann Stephens, Mary Maginnis, supposed dead; Christianna Allison, dead, but not yet recovered; Catharine McManus, thought dead; Ellen Mitchell, Ann M. Becklin, Mary Ann Haws, supposed dead and in the ruins.

Wounded.—Mary McCarthy, slightly; Catharine Commiskey, dangerously; Rebecca Fitnian, dangerously, will not live; Ann McClintock, slightly; Mary Dick, slightly; Margaret Robinson, slightly; Susan Devine, slightly; Nancy Mack, slightly; Fredericka Arman, slightly; Sarah Dunn, dangerously; Adelaide Panhero, slightly; Catharine Bean, slightly; Tilly White, slightly; Ann Ralson, slightly; Elizabeth Beck, slightly; Margaret Martz, slightly; Isabella Burns, slightly; Anna Maguire, dangerously; Madeline Bomberger, dangerously; Mrs. Sarah Rice, slightly.

[Mrs. Rice had charge of the infirmary in the destroyed portion of the building. She was precipitated from the third to the first floor. She was buried for three hours in the ruins and was released with great difficulty; and, strange to say, escaped with slight injuries, mostly bruises.]

Missing.—Catherine McKenney; Ellen Murray, thought to be under the ruins.

The above list is as complete as could be ascertained at a late hour yesterday. Some others may yet be heard of as being either killed or wounded, but the official list will not vary much from the one given.

Various theories were going the rounds for some time as to the cause or the accident, but after making a close examination and instituting rigid inquiries, we are inclined to the belief that the calamity was caused by the weakness of the flooring directly over the arched ways that form, in the cellar or basement, the main support of the interior of the building above.

For a space of several feet, the ceiling, directly over the arches in the centre, bears evidences of dilapidation. Plaster and other materials have gradually become loosened, and we were informed this ceiling or flooring has been in this condition for the past ten years.

Becoming too weak to support the immense weight above, it at last gave way, and the whole structure depending upon it for support gave way and came tumbling to the ground. The same evidences of weakness were apparent in other parts of the cellar, and yesterday morning workmen were engaged in placing supports, consisting of heavy joists, between the cellar floor and the ceiling above.

The ruined portion presented a dangerous appearance all day yesterday, and on several occasions the men engaged in digging after bodies retired precipitately, fearing the falling in of the roof, which still held its position, no portion of it falling in with the rest of the compartment.

No correct estimate of the amount of pecuniary loss could be ascertained, but it is thought it will not reach a high figure.

From the suddenness of the fall it is thought that the whole interior of the apartment gave way at the same moment, and did not start at any particular point.

Mrs. Ackley, one of the nurses, made a miraculous escape from death. She had just been engaged in feeding the poor boy, Andrew J. Noble, and had laid him gently on his couch. She had hardly closed the door when she was almost stunned by the terrible crash of the falling timbers, &c. A moment more, and she would have probably been among the victims.

All the nurses made narrow escapes, they being temporarily absent at the time.

The Police of the Twenty-fourth Ward were on duty within the Almshouse the entire day, guarding the different doors and avenues in order to check any wild or excited acts on the part of any of the inmates, particularly the insane.

There are in the insane department of the Almshouse 575 patients, of whom 376 are women. These women are mostly old or middled-aged, and are a strange, and, for the most part, extremely repulsive looking set.

An affecting incident took place in the dead-house during the morning. While Dr. Butler and a number of others were inspecting the dead bodies for the purpose of recognition, the body of the boy Noble was brought in, and although when alive he was a very repulsive specimen of humanity, being entirely idiotic and terribly crippled, still the sight of his remains so affected his old nurse that she leaned over his body, wiped the blood from his face, and wept bitterly.

Coroner Taylor was early at the scene of the catastrophe, and a legal investigation into the causes of the accident will most likely take place to-day.

The scene presented in the Surgical Ward, where the wounded were taken, was at once striking, unique and pitiable. On either side of the room, a long and narrow one, the poor wounded creatures lay on couches, many of them dreadfully mangled; some lying perfectly quiet, apparently resigned, others relating in incoherent and senseless words their accounts of their adventures, &c., and others again trying to get up, and casting vague and wild glances around.

None seemed to realize what they had gone through, but most of them seemed impressed with a certain knowledge that something had taken place. Had these poor creatures possessed sound reasoning powers, the casualties would undoubtedly have been much less. As it was no attempt seems to have been made to escape on the part of any of them.

Pennsylvania and the Draft.

RECRUITING IN THE REVOLTED STATES—IMPORTANT ORDER OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 20.

The following general order has just been issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 51.—To provide for the execution of the third section of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents to recruit volunteers in the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to be credited to the States and subdivisions thereof which may procure their enlistment, it is ordered,

1. That for the State of Pennsylvania there shall be appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, from the City of Philadelphia five recruiting agents, from the county of Alleghany two, and from each of the remaining counties of the Commonwealth, one.

2. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, their compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be appointed upon the nomination of the Commissioners of such counties, or committee for the recruitment of volunteers and disbursement of bounties, or the proper authorities of such districts. If no compensation is so provided, appointments will be made upon application, accompanied by evidence of character and qualifications. All applications for appointments must designate the district in the revolted States to which the recruiting agent is to be sent.

3. All correspondence relating to business coming under this order will be addressed to Col. M. S. Quay, Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision. A. G. CURTIN.

Districts desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the act referred to should act promptly, as agents from other States will soon be in the field, and a sharp competition may be expected.

Who is Col. Jaques?

From the Evening Post, of Thursday.

The TIMES, this morning, prints a surprising story of a visit made to Richmond by Col. Jaques and a companion, and of their pleasant reception in that city, where the Colonel is said to have had an interview with Jefferson Davis, Mr. Benjamin and other of the rebel chiefs.

Col. James F. Jaques, of the Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was before the war a well-known Methodist preacher in the State, one of whose regiments he has since commanded. He is a straightforward, honest and patriotic citizen. The Governor of Illinois suggested to him, at a time when volunteers were not coming in very fast, to use his influence to raise a regiment of troops for the war. The preacher went home, as he said, to "try what he could do," having three months to work in. He sat down in his study and wrote a letter to every preacher in his conference, urging each one to help him in the project of obtaining men enough for a regiment, and informing them that he would command it. The result was that in two months he had raised not one, but three full regiments, and in the one which he commanded, every Captain, it is said, was also a Methodist preacher.

Col. Jaques was sent with his men to the Army of the Cumberland, where he fought under the eye of Gen. Rosecrans, who, as we have reason to know, thought highly of him as an officer, and found him useful in the management of certain religious questions which came up in Tennessee, and in the arrangement of which we believe Col. Jaques has been for some time engaged.

The reporter who tells the story of Col. Jaques' visit to Richmond, asserts that it was "in no respect official in its character, and that that he had no warranty whatsoever to enter into any negotiations between this Government and the rebel authorities; that though his mission contemplates results of the highest importance, these results are ulterior rather than immediate; and that though his mission was one of peace, it was not a peace mission. He belongs to the church militant, and believes most heartily in dealing the rebellion what *Hudibras* calls 'apostolic blows and knocks.' Yet he has faith that the time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency of reconciliation, which he believes to be of immense power, can be used."

From these hints it is not difficult for those who have known of Col. Jaques' efforts in Tennessee to guess what has been his object in visiting Richmond. As that object must be as well known to the rebel chiefs as it is to our own authorities—else the Colonel would have abused their hospitality—it is difficult to see how the visit to the rebel capital could further it. Perhaps the reunion between Northern and Southern denominations which Col. Jaques expected to bring about in Tennessee—with what success or effect we have not heard—he hoped also to further in other Southern States. But it is not probable that the Pro-Slavery Churches of the rebel States, some of which were the leaders in the movement for a separation of the Southern States from the Union, will consent to reunite themselves to those Northern Churches which have given many evidences in the last three years of the faithfulness to the Union and their opposition to Slavery. We fear Col. Jacques will accomplish little of the purpose he has at heart. But he will at any rate have it to say that he visited Richmond under somewhat remarkable circumstance.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.—Charles T. Ogden and Washington Howard were hung at Bridgeton, N. J., on July 20, for the murder in April last of Zadoc Damerll. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"The gallows stood in a little inclosure called the prison-yard, to the rear of the prison. It was about twenty-eight feet square, and surrounded by thick stone walls, twenty-five feet high. In this inclosure about fifty persons were assembled to witness the execution. The constables of the townships of Cumberland County, and the Sheriffs of the adjoining counties, with different clergymen, attended the doomed men to the gallows. The early morning hours were passed in prayer and singing in the prison cells, and at a quarter of twelve the two prisoners were taken to the scaffold. Ogden was thoughtful, penitent and hopeful. Howard was scarcely able to stand, and staggered like a blind man when conducted from the prison. They wore the ordinary suit, black cap and coat, with gray pants.

The Sheriff and the Rev. Mr. Thorne ascended the gallows with the condemned, and were seated. Howard could scarcely retain his seat, and but for assistance would have fallen from the chair. Mr. Thorne offered an earnest prayer for their eternal weal, and then the two men were ordered to their feet, and the chairs were removed. Howard again displayed great weakness, and Ogden turning toward him, said several times, "Die like a man, Howard; die like a man, Howard." The black caps were placed over their heads, the prop knocked away, and the trap fell.

Ogden had his neck broken in the fall, and died very easily in eight minutes. Howard fell with his neck twisted, and struggled fearfully for ten minutes, when the muscles relaxed, and his pulse ceased. They were taken down, and the bodies exposed in the county court-house, where large numbers of people visited them.

Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest, through your valuable journal, the propriety of permitting the erection of several splendid churches in the Central Park. Besides serving as a great adornment, they might be made influential in greatly benefitting those who make the Park a place of recreation on the Sabbath.

REX.

Personal.

His Excellency Gov. TURNHELM, Commander of the Russian Possessions in North America, arrived in this city by the steamer *Northern Light* from Aspinwall, and is at the St. James Hotel. He leaves with his family for St. Petersburgh, via England, in the course of the next month.

Rear-Admiral Simpson and Lieut. Simpson, of the Chilean navy, and Hon. E. O. Crosby, late U. S. Minister to Gautemala, also arrived in the *Northern Light*, and are also at the St. James.

LAW REPORTS.

Landlord and Tenant—Principal and Agent.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncreif, Barbour and Garvin.

Jehiel J. Post vs. Robert Cross and Henreich Martins.—This was an action against the defendants to recover rent for the use of the premises No. 9 First-street, under a lease from the plaintiff for three years from May 1, 1860, at a rent of $300 per annum—the defendants to pay Croton water tax and do the necessary repairs.

The plaintiff claimed that the Croton water tax was not paid by defendants, and that he paid it, and alleged that there was due him at the time of commencing the action $219 rent and $23 45 interest.

On the trial it appeared that the lease to the defendants jointly was made on the 15th of November, 1859, being executed by one Thorne as agent of the plaintiff, and with the plaintiff's knowledge,—and that on the 7th of February, 1860, the agent, without the knowledge of the plaintiff, executed a lease to Cross alone for the balance of the term.

The joint defence was that on the 7th of February, 1860, the plaintiff agreed with the defendants to rescind the contract between them, in consideration of an agreement on the part of Cross to lease alone, on other conditions; that a lease was accordingly executed to Cross, and accepted by him.

Martins alleged that he surrendered the premises on the 7th of February, 1860; and that the plaintiff accepted the surrender and entered upon the premises and relet them.

Cross averred that the plaintiff wholly failed and neglected to give him separate possession, as agreed in the second lease, made to him alone.

The points taken by the plaintiff was, that the first lease was executed by him, or with his knowledge, and that the second lease was the act of his agent, without his consent, and that the first instrument was valid and the second not. It appeared that in 1861 receipts for rent were given in the name of the defendants jointly.

The defendants moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the execution of the second lease was a release of the original one, and that no mere wording of receipts for rent could change its effect. The point was also taken by the defendants that the original lease was without a revenue stamp, as required by law, and that it was therefore void.

The Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed.

The Court now, per Moncrief, J., affirmed the judgment entered on that verdict.

Gleason & Coe for plaintiff; A. H. Reavey for defendant Martens; Comstock & Hartwick for defendant Cross.

Jurisdiction of the Special Sessions—Certiorari—Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice J. F. Barnard.

Matter of Henry Holz.—This was a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of Henry Holz, an infant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge from the House for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, to which institution the lad had been committed by the Special Sessions. It was contended that that court did not have authority to send to that institution.

The court held that the proceedings could not be reviewed by a writ of habeas corpus, but only by certiorari, and dismissed the writ.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 21, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	103	100	Cum. Coal Pref...	57
[illegible],000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	102	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible],000	do.	102¼	200	do.....b10	[illegible]
[illegible],000	do.	102⅜	100	do.	55⅜
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104⅜	200	do.	55
[illegible],000	do.	104	200	do.	56
11,000	do.	103⅞	200	Quick. Min. Co....	73
[illegible],000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		300	Mar. Min. Co.	40
	Oct. & April.	103¾	100	Bucks Co. Lead...	[illegible]
[illegible],000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	93¾	600	do.	[illegible]
[illegible],000	N. C. State 6s...	58	250	N. Y. Central....	132
[illegible],000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do.	131⅝
	Pac. R.	72	200	P., F. W. & C.	109⅝
[illegible],000	Ohio & Miss.C..	47⅜	350	Erie Railway....	108⅜
[illegible],000	do.	47	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible],000	do.	47¼	300	do.	[illegible]
[illegible],000	do.....b30	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible],000	do.....b15	47⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R....	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible],000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		100	do.	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	133	100	do.	126
[illegible]	Mich. So. S.F.B.	118	100	do.	126⅞
[illegible]	Mich. So. 2d M.	106	400	Reading R....	131
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	115	500	do.....s10	131¼
10,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	106¾	200	do.....b15	132
20,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		200	do.....b5	131⅜
	Sk. Fd. B.	139	200	do.	131⅛
[illegible]	C. & N. W. 1st M..	103⅛	800	do.	131⅞
[illegible]	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	106	100	Mich. Cen. R.	131¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	129	150	M. S. & N. I. R....	82
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115	200	do.	82⅛
4,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	115⅜	700	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	123
6	Metropolitan Bk..	118	300	do.....b30	124⅜
100	Canton Co.	33⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts. R...	107
100	do.....b10	33	200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	134⅜
100	do.	33	200	do.	134¾
800	Chic. & R. I. R...	107⅜	100	Chic. & N. W..b30	50
50	do.	107¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	102⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	132⅜
60,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	102⅜	100	do.	132
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104⅜	300	M. S. & N. I.....	82
1,000	do.	103⅞	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	70
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	94	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	123¼
[illegible]	do.	94⅜	100	do.....b15	124
2,000	Mo. State 6s....	66	100	do.	123
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	47	600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	107¼
200	Cumb. Coal Pref..	56⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.....	49¼
200	Quicksilv. Min....	73¼	203	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	84
1000	N. Y. Cen. R..s10	131⅜	15	Chic. & R. I. R....	108
60	Erie Railway.....	108⅜	100	do.	107¼
500	do.	108⅜	500	do.	107⅜
100	Hud. River R....	126⅜	100	Ch., B. & Quin....	128
100	Reading R.....	131	10	do.	128¾
100	do.	131¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$[illegible],000	Ohio & M. C...	47⅜	400	Reading R.....	131
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	131⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R....c	107⅜
600	Er. Railway, x-d.c	108⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.c	84⅜
500	do.....s3	108⅜	100	do.....b10	85
100	Hudson Riv. R....c	126	200	Cum. Coal Co..b10	57
100	do.....s3	126	500	do.....c	56⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R..x-d..c	123	200	Mariposa Min....	40⅜
100	do.....b4	123¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	N. Y. Cen. R.....	131⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	123⅜
300	Erie R., x-d....b3	108⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.....	107⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R....	126	200	Chi. & R. Isl.....	107⅜
100	Reading R.....	131	200	do.....s3	107⅜
300	do.....b3	131	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	84⅜
500	do.....b4	131	100	do.	84½
500	M. S. & N. I. R. b5	82⅛	100	Quick. M. Co..b10	74

THURSDAY, July 21—P. M.

The demand for Money from the Stock Exchange is light to-day, which fact gives an appearance of ease to the supply on the Street, at 7 ℔ cent. at call. On the other hand, the rates on mercantile paper continue dear, the scrutiny of credits very close, and the indisposition of lenders to touch bills or make advances in any way connected with produce and merchandise speculations, quite marked. While no very decided importance is given to the peace *straws* of this morning, whether from Richmond or Niagara, they suggest the possibility of an earlier termination of the War than has hitherto been entertained, and increase the motives to caution among capitalists and brokers in dealing with the future of trade and speculation.

The price of Gold ranged 260@256½@260 @258 ℔ cent. to-day, averaging about 3 ℔ cent. below the currency of yesterday. No large amount of business has yet been done in Exchange for Saturday's steamer.

The Treasury Department has already reduced its unpaid requisitions $19,898,047 since the statement of the Public Debt of the 12th inst. This was done from the proceeds of the last installments on the 1881 Loan, deposited in the Sub-Treasury and National Banks about 1st July and since drawn for. These unpaid requisitions, which the Opposition papers were predicting, a few days ago, had run up to $125,000,000, are actually down $56,554,000, exclusive of the cash balances in the Treasury, or $72,330,000 in gross—the cash balance on 19th inst. being $15,776,000. In addition to this cash balance, the Treasury has immediately available, if required, $47,095,650 of 3-year 6 ℔ cent. compound interest Treasury Notes to replace the 5 ℔ cents 2 years notes recently withdrawn and canceled, and these new notes are of denominations peculiarly adapted to distant Army disbursements, later in the Summer, as the Army pay-rolls are made up for the current quarter. The whole withdrawals of the 5 ℔ cents to the present time amount to $65,415,650; the substitutions of the 6 ℔ cent. compound interest Notes are, thus far, $18,320,000.

The Government Stocks at the Stock Exchange and on the Street to-day are partially better than at the close of business yesterday. There is a good deal doing in the 1881s, at about 102½, and in Treasury Certificates at 93⅞@94⅛ ℔ cent. The last are quick to sympathize with the Money market, and show an improvement of nearly 1 ℔ cent. over yesterday's sales. The Railway Miscellaneous Shares are again dull, and the general tendency to rather lower figures.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday afternoon. The general market is spiritless, so far as speculation is concerned:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102⅜	102⅜	Mich. Central	131⅜	131¼
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	103¾	104	Mich. Southern	82⅛	82
N. Y. Central	132⅛	131⅜	Illinois Cen	123⅛	123¼
Erie	109	108⅜	Pittsburgh	107⅛	107
Erie Preferred	110	108	Fort Wayne	110	109⅜
Hudson	125	126	Rock Island	107⅞	107⅜
Canton	34⅜	33⅜	Reading	131⅜	131
Treas. Cer., new	93	94⅛	Quicksilver	73	73
Toledo	135	134⅜	Cum'land Coal	60	56
Northwest	49⅜	49	Mariposa	41⅜	40
Ohio & M. Certfs	48	47⅜	N. West Pref.	85⅜	84½

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Ill. Central	133
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Al. & T. H.	115
N. Y. Conv. '76	132	Al. & T. H. In.	80
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	119
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Chi. & N. W. firsts	103
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	110	Del., L. & W. 1sts	114
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Del., L. & W. 2ds	120
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '85	123	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105⅜
Hudson R. Bonds	100	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	106
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	117	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Harlem 2ds, '64	102	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	118
Harlem 3ds '68	104⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. C. '69 & '72	131	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	129
Mich. C new 1sts, '82	133	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Chi. B. & Quincy	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	117	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61⅜

A Guaranteed Shareholder of the Michigan Southern Company writes to us to complain that his August 5 ℔ cent. Dividend has been declared by the Directors *less* the United States Government Tax. At the same time, a dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. on the Common Shares is declared, *free* of Government Tax; this demand itself wholly ignoring the claim of the Guaranteed class of Shareholders to arrearages interest at the rate of 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, for about five years. We have only to say to our correspondent that if he really doubts, as he seems to do, the legality of such proceedings, he should either appeal to the Courts to enjoin the Common Stock Dividend, or sell out his Guaranteed Stock at the market price.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,837,143 23, including for Customs, $182,595 74; total payments, $3,858,375 92; total balance, $16,196,-782 80.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 23,303 bbls. Flour, 612 bbls. and 599 bags Corn Meal, 111,368 bushels Wheat, 36,637 bushels Corn, 8,811 bushels Oats, 1,508 pkgs. Provisions, and 854 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $18 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at irregular prices. 300 bags Rio in bond, were sold at 39c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in less request at easier prices. Middlings, $1 60@$1 61 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, and prices have declined 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl., the market closing irregularly. Sales, since our last, amounted to 17,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75, poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 75; and for August and September delivery at $12; a fancy price; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 25@$9 75
Extra State	10 00@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds	10 50@11 00
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 10@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 75@12 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 25@14 50

Southern Flour is inactive and declining to-day. Sales since our last 1,600 bbls. at $10 40@$11 50 for poor to good; $11 55@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for (500 bbls.) *new* Phœnix Mills, the first this season, sold by HOLT & CO., ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 600 bbls. extra at $10@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal is in request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 35 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine ℔ bbl; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand to-day, and has again declined 5c.@7c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 156,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 65@$2 68; Red Western at $2 55 @$2 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 53; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 50; Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 48 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 57,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 62 for mixed Western, and $1 56@ $1 58 for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@$1; Western at 99c.@$1; State at 98c.@ 99½c., cash, ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of July, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.	April 30 1864.
Flour, bbls.	561,700	491,700	282,500
Wheat, bushels	9,619,100	7,090,800	6,120,500
Corn, bushels	5,671,100	9,167,100	1,806,000
Barley, bushels	369,700	159,900	142,000
Oats, bushels	1,454,500	3,427,700	2,804,300
Rye, bushels	318,500	121,000	64,500

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 10 @$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@ $1 85 for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in less demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ℔ gallon. Tar at $19@$22 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 33; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 53c.@54c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@ 88c. free, and 84c.@85c., in bond ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much more freely offered to-day, and has declined materially. The demand has been less active, especially from speculative buyers. Sales since our last 7,200 bbls., in lots, at $36@$41, closing at $39 50@$40 for New Mess; $36@$38 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess, and $36@ $37 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔.; sales of 176 pkgs. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is heavy and lower; sales since our last 2,800 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 18¾c.@19¾c., and choice, for August delivery, at 21c., an extreme rate. Beef is in slack demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@ $29 ℔ bbl. Butter has been in limited request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ℔ ℔. Cheese is in less demand at 17c.@24c. ℔ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese. Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

"The past week has been a remarkable one for the Produce Trade. The fluctuations in Gold and Exchange, together with an unusual stringency in the Money Market, caused the market values of nearly every article of Produce to surge wildly from one extreme to another, and at times a panic prevailed among the class of outside operators, (who have lately been using the Produce Exchange and articles of prime necessity, for bona fide gambling operations) that may eventually produce a wholesome result. The scenes of the week are considered by many of our soundest merchants as a premonition of the long delayed but still inevitable crash of speculation and exorbitant rates. The Butter Market, under the influence of light receipts and a good healthy demand, both for export and home trade, remains firm. It should be borne in mind by dairymen and butter packers, that the bulk of the crop must be taken by England, and that the only foundation for sustaining present rates is a continuance of the present rates of Gold and Exchange. Therefore dairymen and others who are now holding back their stock for still higher rates, are simply gambling on the basis of a belief that lack of military success will further depreciate our national currency."

Messrs. J. & J. WEBB, of London, England, in their advice of July 5, state:

"We have a good Butter market, the demand having fully sufficed to carry off our supplies regularly and to keep stock bare. Fine Butter brings 96s.@ 100s. for foreign; good, 84s.@90s. The season promises an active demand, and no excess of make, either at home or on the Continent. Prices may probably rule at about present rates for some weeks."

Messrs. GEO. F. BRAGG & Co., of San Francisco, in their advice of June 22 ult., note sales of 500 firkins Isthmus, within the range of 32c.@35c. as the extreme of the market—gold price.

We note an advance in good to fine firkins of 1c. ℔ ℔. over last week's rates. Fresh pail Butter is in usual supply, and all receipts are promptly cleared at full prices. The market closes buoyantly.

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℔ ℔	43@45
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails ℔ ℔	42@44
State—firkins—Yellow	44@45
State—half-firkin tubs—℔ ℔	40@42
State—Welsh tubs—℔ ℔	37@40
Western firkins—Yellow—℔ ℔	38@40
Pennsylvania—Yellow firkins	42@43
Pennsylvania—Yellow half-tubs	38@40
State firkins—Light colored	37@38
Western firkins—Light colored	34@36
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	30@32

The receipts of cheese for the week ending this day are heavy, being computed at about 27,000 boxes. The export for the week we compute at 2,300,000 pounds. The market has been quite active and steady, notwithstanding the evident fluctuation in Exchange, but the demand has been principally for fine cheese, and fair qualities of farm cheese have been neglected. A very unusual heavy stock for the season is now on the market, much of which is damaged by heat more or less, is not in condition to hold, and therefore pressed for sale. The market closes firmly for find factory-made and extra quality farm dairies, but dull, heavy and declining for second qualities and damaged stock. We quote;

State Dairies—factory made	23c.@24c.
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	22c.@23c.
State Dairies—extra quality	22c.@23c.
State Dairies—fair to good	19c.@21c.
Western Reserve—good to prime	16c.@19c.
English Dairy—Eastern	19c.@21c.
English Dairy—Western	18c.@20c.
Pine-Apple	18c.@21c.
Orange County—flat skimmed	16c.@17c.

SUGARS—Continue in limited demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 340 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22¾c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20c.@22c. ℔ ℔. Refined sugars are in less request at 23¾c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 60,000 ℔s., at 19c. @19¼c., ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $1 73@$1 76 ℔ gallon, the market closing tamely.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—the engagements included 1,150 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.; 75 bales Gunny Cloth at 16s., and 19 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For London—2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; also, by steamer, 125 cases measurement goods and 2,500 half chests Tea at 35s. For Glasgow—14,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.; 100 tcs. Lard, (by steamer,) at 35s. For Bordeaux—an Italian bark, with heavy Pipe Staves at $60.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, July 21, 1864, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Webster, Gross, Koster, Jaques, Schaeter, Brandon—6.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll-call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton
Etna	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Peruvian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	July 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Liberty	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Havana	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

DEAR VIRGINIA—HEARD FROM OUR friends in F. D. yesterday; all well. I have not yet got leave to go there; hope soon to succeed. Letters from Mr. P. N—— and Mrs. Au——; well; prospects bright. E. H. C——.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION OF

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. N. G. will escort the returning regiment.

The military will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard, under the command of Col. Trafford, as an escort.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Rafferty; they will march out of the west gate of the Park; up Broadway to 8th-st.; through 8th-st. to the Jefferson Market Drill-rooms, where the returning regiment will partake of a banquet. All officers belonging to the Sickles Brigade are respectfully invited to participate.

Aldermen—JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOS. SHANNON.
Councilmen—WM. JOYCE,
ED. M. HAGERTY,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN RYAN,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN, OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystallized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.

Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART.

The proprietors take this opportunity of informing the public that they have erected spacious, commodious and well ventilated stables and carriage houses, situated in 5th-av. and corner of 44th-st., for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons who have horses, carriages or harness to dispose of can do so by public auction. These premises have been constructed and fitted from the designs and under the superintendence of Charles Duggin, Esq., architect in this City, who has spared no trouble in perfecting them with all the European and modern improvements, comprising complete accommodation for seventy horses and fifty carriages, with appropriate harness and saddle rooms; in addition to which there is a covered ride or arcade, of considerable extent, for the purpose of exhibiting the horses previous to sale, thus giving the buyer and seller unusual facilities, the former having the opportunity of judging the merits of his purchase, and the latter that full justice will be done to the property intrusted for sale. The building has been constructed by Brown & Harper, No. 17 West 28th-st.; the masonry was done by Blackledge & Banta, and the decorations by W. F. Lauder, No. 74 West 40th-st., all of New-York.

Horses, carriages or harness will be sold by public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, accounts will be paid or remitted to the country, when desired, on Tuesdays and Fridays only: no horses will be admitted for private sale on commission, and all jobbing or dealing on the part of any one connected with the establishment will be strictly prohibited. The proprietors earnestly assure the public that these rules will be rigidly carried out, and that all transactions will be bona fide.

The demand for horses in New-York is increasing, and the supply is limited, which encourages the proprietors to hope that their exertions will be appreciated by the American public, and that their establishment, which is not surpassed by any of a similar kind in London, Liverpool, Dublin or Edinburgh, will enjoy the same amount of patronage as they do in those important cities, and which have invariably proved, when conducted on the above-mentioned principles, a perfect success. Horses, carriages or harness will be received for Wednesday's sale on Monday, the 1st August, 1864, when the rules, regulations and terms can be seen at the office, 5th-av.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. R. McINTYRE, corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 13 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 300 acres of surface and coal land; also a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, stacks, blowing cylender, stack-house, stock-house, ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there four double houses and 13 single ones, comfortably furnished for tenants: beside private dwellings and boarding-house, store, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for sheltering wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of these veins has been used for making metal without cokeing. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the ores, and convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace in the United States. For terms and particulars, call and examine, or address, PORTER R. FRIEND & CO., Box No. 602 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ⅜ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—The first-class store No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall; now rents for 11 per cent, and is certain to appreciate rapidly. Also the 8 four-story and basement stores corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., Brooklyn; they now bring a large interest on the price asked, and being one of the best business locations in Brooklyn, will rapidly increase in value. Above property will be sold at lowest old prices, and on terms to suit purchaser. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable property situated on the east side of Main-st., between Washington-st. and Broadway, in the village of Flushing, will be disposed of upon accommodating terms. Lot No. 1 is 23 feet 6 inches front and rear by 159 feet deep. No. 2, two houses, with lot 46x159 feet. No. 3, dwelling occupied by the subscriber; lot 35x159 feet. A large portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN BYRD, Executor, or of HENRY CLEMENT.

FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A country seat at Yorktown, Westchester County, ⅓ a mile from Lake Mohegan, and about 4 miles from Peekskill, on the main road from Peekskill to Lake Mahopac: between 12 and 13 acres, well stocked with fruit, two fish ponds; house and outbuildings in perfect order. If desired, a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to BONNEY, ROE & MURDOCK, No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house and carriage house, containing every modern improvement, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near 5th-av. A very desirable residence for those seeking a magnificent establishment. An interview may take place by addressing HARRISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet; lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete; the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are but two blocks from Central Park main entrance, situate on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM—TWO SALT WATER FRONTS, 40 MILES down Long Island. Ten acres, rich soil, $2,700; large new buildings, marine privileges, near steamboat dock and village; must sell cheap. 800 farms, near and West, $5 to $10 per acre. WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., with carriage-house, and five to six acres of land having a water front, with facilities for boating and salt water bathing; house and stables large and convenient; possession immediately. Apply to NEWMAN & HEWES, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO 454 WATER-st. Inquire of JOHN G. ATTRIDGE, No. 591 or 261 East 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A STABLE, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., above 42d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERty on 6th-av., above 42d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A BUSINESS OF FIRST REspectability, a desk and office privilege, in an eligible pleasant front office, on second floor of a fine building on Broadway, between Dey and Liberty-sts. For terms, which, to a first-class tenant, will be moderate, address Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office, stating name and business in full.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, FOR from three to nine months, a two-story and attic brick house; ten rooms, gas, water, &c.; centrally and pleasantly located, ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—THREE BASEMENTS, IN GOOD ORder, with or without power; well adapted for storage; situated on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel; rent moderate. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, 25x100—West side, near Grand-st., one of the best locations on Broadway. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

A horizontal engine, 16 inch cylinder by four feet stroke, in good order, with boilers, pipes, &c. Also, engines of other sizes. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND STEAM ENgines, each 22-inch bore, 5 feet stroke, one high pressure, the other low pressure; also, six steam boilers, each 42-inches in diameter, 30 feet long, 2 14-inch flues, all in perfect order. For further particulars, inquire of HEWES & PHILLIPS, No. 15 Ogden-st., Newark, N. J.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—A LOCOMOTIVE boiler, with engines on it, 20-horse power; also, a horizontal engine, 6-horse power; also, a tubular boiler, 18-horse power. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR EXPORT—WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES RACK is the best selling "Yankee Notion" to export to any part of the world. It is a full sized clothes rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket.

Manufactured solely by the patentee.

ALEX. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT, THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

CARPET WARP, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.

H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN some good, respectable family—widower's family preferred—by a refined and splendid housekeeper, and one who knows her duties; highest reference given for ability, &c. Address for two days, A. V. H., Box No 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS WISH situations, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman, in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good, plain cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH NURSE or seamstress, by a respectable person, to take care of children or to do sewing. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A very respectable Protestant woman; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, 14 YEARS of age, and lately landed, wishes a home in a pious family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 626 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and washer and ironer, or cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, BY A young man about 18 years of age, who has been employed for the last 18 months in a wholesale drug store, and who can bring good recommendations from his late employers. Address L. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, stating nature of business.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Apply to P. Trainor's saddlery store, No. 744 Broadway, for J. N.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 27, ENERgetic and of commercial qualifications, a situation as book-keeper, French correspondent, &c. No objection to leaving New-York; City reference. Address Box No. 718 Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and his wife—he is a good coachman and groom and a good plain gardener, and willing to be generally useful; she is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WHO is willing to work; is a good plain gardener; an excellent hand over horses; a good groom and coachman. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS COACHman by a young man with good references; can assist the gardener. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (Protestant) as coachman; can take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 320 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE. A wide-awake, enterprising man, thoroughly competent to take charge of the buying and selling in the retail department of a New-York bookstore; no one without considerable experience either in the wholesale or retail book business need apply. Address Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office, stating age, references and salary expected.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, 20 miles from the City, a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; must be quick, willing and obliging, and have references as to her capacity; wages $8 a month. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st., over North River Bank.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, TO TAKE charge of a small farm; must be a capable gardener and understand the care of horses and cows; his wife to take charge of the poultry and dairy. Apply to THOS. LE BOUTILLIER, No. 423 Broadway.

WANTED—A CLERK IN PERLEY'S BOOKstore, No. 15 3d-av.; one about 18, and acquainted with the business preferred. None need apply without the best references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE and retail store. Address, with reference, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN AS OUTdoor clerk. Apply at No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25

HOSPITAL MEN ATTENDANTS WANTED. —Wages $24 per month and found; a rare opportunity to obtain respectable employment and a good home. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 19TH INSTANT, BETWEEN 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., in passing from No. 11 South-st. to Union-square, through South-st., Broad-st., Front-st., to an 8th-st. stage in Whitehall-st., thence by stage to 8th and Macdougal-sts., and thence to Union-square through 8th-st., 5th-av. and 16th-st., A BLACK LEATHER WALLET, rather old, containing about $325 in western and eastern bills, greenbacks and government 5 per cent. interest one-year notes, mostly of the latter. Also, two 7-30 Certificates $100 each, due August 19; J. PEACOCK'S check, dated 19th instant, for $538 50, and sundry other papers of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to the owner at No. 11 South-st.; and for the papers, if returned, the finder shall receive the thanks of the owner and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, A DIAMOND CROSS, 11 brilliants, with or without a short heavy neck chain, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., either between the residence No. 86 East 35th-st. and Mulberry below Prince-st., in or out of the 3d-av. cars, or between No. 86 East 35th-st. and No. 98 West 43d-st. The above reward will be cheerfully paid to any person returning the lost cross, a souvenir from my first and best friends, the citizens of San Francisco, in 1844, and gratefully prized beyond all price by me.

MATILDA HERON STOEPEL.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 20 William-st.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, being satisfied that the fire which recently destroyed the steamer *John Potter* was caused by design, hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who so caused the fire, said amount to be paid on conviction.

GEO. B. RAYMOND, Agent.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 2[illegible] Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 15 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

A LATE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, having a large patronage, desires to form a connection with a gentleman, having a similar school, which he wishes to enlarge. Address C., Post-office Box No. 3,505, New-York, with real name. Communications confidential.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ALONZO FLACK, PRINCIPAL OF HUDson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., will send the new catalogue to all persons giving him their address.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, of many years' experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required. Testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing in this City and elsewhere can be furnished. A correspondence solicited. Address ALPHA, Station D, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IN ENGLISH and classics desires to make an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as principal of academy, if the position be a desirable one; satisfactory reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 31 Post-office, Sag Harbor, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A College graduate, now engaged as Principal of a High School; has had considerable experience in teaching the classics, and some knowledge of the principles of natural science. Address Box No. 61 Port Jervis, N. Y

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMited school for girls, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently and is a superior musician. One who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 144 Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment reëngagement Aug. 1, in school or family; teaches the English branches, French, German, Latin, drawing, music, vocal and instrumental. Best references. Address Miss F. L., Station D, New-York City.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B BRADBURY.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

HAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York. No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard-st., where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair, exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, (HARMONIUMS.— J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and black walnut desks; also, one rosewood 6-octave piano-forte, made by L. Gilbert, of New-York; one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished æolian attachment, made by J. Gilbert & Co., of Boston; also, a rosewood 7-octave upright boudoir piano-forte, of very brilliant tone, made by Detier, of Paris.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.: A brown mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, long tail, good traveler, sound and kind in single and double harness and under the saddle.

Also military, ladies' and gent's saddles, bridles, &c.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.—This vessel will be offered at public sale, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on SATURDAY, 30th July inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The *Mohawk* is a screw steamer of 459 tons burden, measuring 161 feet from knight head to tafrail, and 154 feet on main deck. Her extreme breadth of beam is 24 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches.

The Government may suspend the sale after the bidding has commenced.

The purchaser will be required, at the close of the sale, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount, otherwise the vessel will be sold to another party, the 10 per cent. to be forfeited if the vessel is not paid for and removed within ten days.

Further information may be had at the Navy-yard.

E. G. CURTIN, Naval Storekeeper.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—LADY OF LYONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—JENNY LIND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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One copy 1 year	$3 00	Five copies 1 year	$12 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year	22 50

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One copy 1 year	$2 00	Five copies 1 year	$8 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year..................25 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

To Readers of the Times.

On and after to-day, until further notice, the price of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be FOUR CENTS for each single copy. To mail subscribers, $10 per annum; including Sunday morning edition, $12. This increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the enormous and constant advance in the price of white paper, and, indeed, of everything else that enters into the manufacture of a newspaper. It is intended only to meet a temporary difficulty, which, we hope, will not be of long continuance.

THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The "peace negotiations" which have attracted public attention for a few days past, are further elucidated this morning by the publication of the correspondence between Messrs. HORACE GREELEY and SANDERS, CLAY and HOLCOMBE, the rebel emissaries at Niagara Falls. The published correspondence does not go as far as previous dispatches indicated, and ends in a general "blow" of indignation at the only terms mentioned by either party, viz.: those addressed "to whom it may concern" by the President, and which embody as conditions precedent to the consideration of any propositions for peace, that they must embrace the restoration of the Union in all its territorial rights, and the extinction of Slavery.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN continues to be very satisfactory. On Wednesday the rebels came out from the defences of Atlanta and made three separate assaults upon the Union lines, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Our troops fought chiefly behind earthworks and suffered very small loss.

The raiding force under Gen. EARLY seems to be meeting with its deserts, after all. Gen. AVERILL, on Wednesday, telegraphs that on the night previous the rebel force was divided, Gen. EARLY moving toward Winchester, and Gen. BRECKINRIDGE toward Millwood. On the morning of Wednesday AVERILL attacked EARLY, and after a sharp fight defeated him, capturing four cannon, two hundred prisoners, including one Brigadier-General, seriously wounded. The rebel loss was 300 in killed and wounded. Another force, under Gen. CROOK, previously succeeded in coming upon the rear of one of the rebel wagon trains, which was destroyed, and 80 prisoners captured. After all, the rebels are not likely to get off without severe punishment.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, in their demonstration on Washington, will exceed 2,000. The prisoners represent sixty-three different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen again failed of a quorum yesterday, and were adjourned by the Clerk to next Monday, at 2 P. M. The Common Council have done little or nothing for a month past, and dullness pervades the City departments.

The City's quota under the new call is 23,146—7,000 more than it was under the former call for 600,000 men, notwithstanding the new enrollment. It is remarked that the Fourth District, the smallest in the City in population, has a quota assigned to it only 200 less than that for the Eighth District, which has a population of 100,000 more than the Fourth. The Supervisors' Volunteer Committee should make close inquiry into these facts.

The *Round Table*, of this City, has been suspended. The sole and only reason, the publishers say, consists in the uncertain financial condition of the country, which so affects the price of everything necessary to the making of a literary paper that its conductors deem it imprudent to press the enterprise while the war and its burdens shall continue.

By the arrival of the *Fulton* yesterday morning, we have advices from Hilton Head to the 17th inst. No offensive military operations had taken place on James Island since the return of Gen. FOSTER'S expedition. Our correspondent states that the object of the expedition was simply to draw off as many rebels as possible from SHERMAN'S front; and as it is known that the rebels transferred something like eight thousand veteran Georgia and South Carolina troops to Charleston, it may be inferred that his object was fully accomplished. Fort Sumter had been treated to a furious bombardment from all the batteries on Cummings' Point, and large portions of the *debris* were knocked into the sea. The fifty rebel prisoners have been placed in barracks, constructed expressly for them, where they can receive the full benefit of the rebel fire.

On the 19th inst. a party of five young ladies and three young gentlemen started out from Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake, for a moonlight sail. They had been out about an hour, when they discovered that the boat was rapidly filling and sinking. Only one of the party was able to swim, and he, after charging the others to remain in the boat till he could swim ashore, only about 20 rods distant, and get a boat for their rescue, jumped into the water. The others sprang after him, in their terror, and three of the young ladies were drowned. Their bodies were recovered the next day.

Capt. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH has resigned his commission in the cavalry service, to enable him to take charge of his father's estate at Genesee.

The Stock and Money markets were dull yesterday, and Gold 3 per cent. lower than the day before.

Domestic Produce was generally quite heavy yesterday. Flour fell off 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat 5c.@7c., and Corn 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, with moderate transactions. New Mess Pork opened $6@$7 50, and closed $3 50@$4 50 ℔ bbl. lower than the previous day, with restricted sales. Most other articles were depressed and unsettled. Freights were quiet.

The Democratic Dilemma—The New Peace Movement.

There seems to be strong reason for believing that the great Peace Conference which is being held, or talked of, at Niagara, is neither more nor less than an electioneering dodge on a great scale, intended to lighten the burdens of the coming Chicago Convention. The task which this body has before it is one of no ordinary magnitude and difficulty. It has to find a candidate that there is some chance of electing, and plan out a policy which will satisfy at least a majority of the members of the party; and the prospect opened up by the pressure of these obligations is by no means a pleasant one. The candidate has to be a well-known man of war, who is decidedly in favor of peace; a strong upholder and admirer of Slavery, who believes Slavery had better be abolished; a firm believer in the theory of secession, who believes that the practice of secession ought to be resisted at any cost; an opponent of the rebellion, who believes that the South is fully justified in rebelling; a firm supporter of the "Constitution as it is," who does not blame JEFF. DAVIS for trying to overthrow it; a great admirer of the military and political ability of the Southern leaders, who is fully satisfied that the State militia furnishes the best army that can possibly be put into the field; an opponent of the Conscription Act, and of all volunteering for the war, who thinks our armies ought to be stronger; a good old-school Democrat, who thinks the humble origin of LINCOLN and JOHNSON a complete disqualification for either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency; in short, a man who would like everything done differently, and yet is opposed to all change; who wants everything that he cannot get, and who, while agreeing with everybody, differs from all the rest of the world. The General Committee is anxiously engaged in searching for a gentleman possessing the above qualifications, and hope to find him in time for the convention. So far they have not succeeded; but we believe the difficulty is due to the fact that both the peace men and the conditional war men have to agree upon the selection.

The framing of the platform on which this "coming man" is to take his stand, is attended with very great difficulties. Up to the present the task of "the Opposition" has been confined to finding fault with the Administration. When they come before the country as candidates for power, they have to set forth what they would do were they in Mr. LINCOLN'S place. Probably no one man in the party would have any difficulty in answering this question, but to answer it in a manner that will please the whole party is a problem surrounded with difficulties. The task before them is to devise a plan for peremptorily crushing the rebellion by making an unconditional peace, for some such plan is necessary to satisfy both sections of the party. It has been long and anxiously considered, but as yet without result; and it seems not unlikely that the present programme of simply abusing "Old ABE" will have to be adhered to. It presents certain advantages, such as that of facility of execution, which are not found in any other that has as yet been suggested.

But it would advance matters greatly if the statement, so often made two years ago, that it was only against the Republican party that the South made war, could now be made good. If it could be made to appear that the South would lay down its arms on easy terms, were the Democratic party in power, it would of course be not unlikely that large numbers of those who are weary of war would try the experiment. Of course they would discover their mistake eventually, but the mischief would be done. The army and the conduct of the war would be for four years in the hands of men to whom the war is detestable, and the army a nuisance, and the Union a doubtful good. It is to help to bring about this desirable consummation that Messrs. SANDERS & Co. have offered to negotiate. To be sure, the terms they offer are so far not very palatable. We are to add the Southern debt—about $2,000,000,000—to our own, and undertake to pay it with interest. We would, perhaps, scorn to higgle about the money, for what is money but dross? but then it would go rather hard with a good many of us, as a mere matter of sentiment, to put our hands in our pockets and pay the expenses incurred by the ruffians of the Slave States, led on by scheming political adventurers, in killing our sons and brothers, and bringing to ruin the nation, and blackening it in the eyes of the world. Drat the expense, of course; but the humiliation would be very hard to bear. Then as regards the preservation of the slaves that are still left, we can only say that until we have very strong testimony to the contrary, we shall continue to believe that negro slaves multiply, like the rest of the human species, and that in the South they multiply pretty rapidly. We should, consequently, have in a few years a "Slavery interest" among us, rich, powerful, and discontented as ever. The Abolitionists, we presume, would also survive, and would continue their denunciations of "Southern institutions," and Southern gentlemen would continue their denunciations of the Abolitionists. "Southern rights" would again be declared in danger; the "Southern heart would be fired," and in a very few years we should find ourselves engaged once more in the exchange of shots on the old battle-fields, with new Sanderses, Jewetts and Thompsons offering terms of peace, and new Democrats denouncing the "unnecessary war," and informing us that if everybody behaved properly, everything would be well, and the wolf would lie down with the lamb.

THE NEW PEACE MOVEMENT AND ITS END.—We publish this morning official copies of the correspondence between certain assumed representatives of the Southern Confederacy and Mr. GREELEY, an abstract of part of which was published in yesterday's TIMES. It will be seen that the whole affair came to an abrupt termination—Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE considering that their efforts were repulsed by President LINCOLN. In no part of this correspondence are the terms of peace given, said to have been proposed by the rebels.

The New Call for Troops—Futility of the Effort to Obtain Blacks.

A telegram of last night from Albany lets us know that Gov. SEYMOUR will not appoint State agents to recruit negroes in the Southern States, as he does not believe this to be wise or practicable; but if cities or counties choose to pay bounties and appoint agents for recruiting such soldiers, they can do so, and the State authority will give them such facilities as the act of Congress directs.

There is danger that the reliance upon procuring, to any great extent, black men from the rebel States to fill up our quota under the new call for troops, will result only in disappointment, that it will much interfere with the raising of volunteers in the loyal States, and will cause very serious embarrassment to our military operations. The truth is, that no considerable number of soldiers can be obtained from the rebel States, until those States have been pretty thoroughly conquered. As fast as our armies approach the interior of the Slave regions the negroes are removed further and further out of our way. We have never yet been able to lay our hands upon any considerable number of them. The centre of the hive always retires before we approach it; and it is only by sudden and unexpected raids that we can ever get into the midst of this population, before the quelling of the rebellion.

This is the case everywhere. In Arkansas, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in Tennessee, in Georgia and in Virginia, it has been, and is entirely out of the question to get hold of any considerable number of the slaves of rebel masters. All our efforts in Tennessee have not yet given us five full regiments, for the reason that the State had been so thoroughly cleared of negroes by their withdrawal further South. The same is the case in Louisiana, with the exception of that part of the State which Gen. BUTLER got early under his control, and which Gen. BANKS has managed to keep. We do not know precisely how many black troops Gen. BANKS has enlisted, but we believe he has succeeded in getting a greater number than have been collected in any other Military Department. In Mississippi we found, during GRANT'S sudden and rapid march to Jackson, that the rebels had been before us, and that the slaves whom we had expected to find in large numbers upon the Pearl River, had already been hurried east of the Tombigbee. In Northwestern Georgia SHERMAN now finds precisely the same condition of things. Cattle and negroes are alike driven away from his line of march, and although he is now really in the heart of the negro country, it is a negro country no longer. GRANT'S unexpected transfer of his army to the south of the James River has been the occasion of a similar experience. At the very next door to his present position lie Dinwiddie and Amelia Counties, two of the blackest counties in all Virginia; but we have got no negroes from them, and have been able to get none, with the single exception of a body of four or five hundred that WILSON succeeded in bringing through from his raid. No doubt another raid sent into those counties would find that the slaves had already disappeared, having gone toward Danville, or toward the centre of North Carolina.

Under these circumstances the expectation that recruiting agents, with bounties to pay, will be able to get at the receptacles of the slave population is futile. If a slave, stimulated by the hope of freedom, with the knowledge that he can find friends, protection and good wages, with employment for his wife and children, as soon as he reaches the Union lines, cannot pass through those of the rebels, it is in vain to hope that the additional attraction of $300 bounty will bring him.

But it would be a cause of great regret to us at home if we should find that useless efforts in the South should be allowed to slacken our energy in the North, and if, in the attempt to procure soldiers where we cannot get them, we should omit the necessary means of getting them where they can certainly be had. This is the judgment of men with the greatest knowledge of the matter. It is that of Gen. SHERMAN and of Gen. GRANT also, and no men can be better qualified than they, by experience and observation, to give a well-founded opinion.

Let our fellow-citizens, then, here and over the State, and throughout the North, labor ceaselessly and with all their might to raise soldiers for the army of the Union, among our own able-bodied and patriotic population.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond *Examiner*, as will be seen by the article we copy from it, finds the new movement in North Carolina for peace very formidable. The election for Governor of the State comes off next month, and the question that divides the contending political parties, is whether North Carolina will continue allied to the other Southern States in carrying on the rebellion, or whether she will abandon the alliance and attempt to make a separate peace with the North. Large numbers of citizens, it seems, are in favor of the latter course.

The Richmond paper argues that while North Carolina may have a constitutional right to secede from the Confederacy, yet the attempt to exercise that right would instantly involve her in war with the other rebel States. "She may secede," it is said, "if the deserting interest, the deserting principle, and the deserting vote be indeed so strong and prevailing; but at least, let her understand the consequences." It further hints that all who vote the peace ticket may be seized at the polls and impressed into the rebel army.

This disaffection in North Carolina with the rebellion is chronic; and though the feeling has not yet, and probably will not now, weigh militarily in our favor, it is an excellent sign for the future.

The Inevitable Bragg.

The most encouraging piece of news which has reached us with regard to SHERMAN'S position in Georgia, is that Gen. BRAGG has gone to Atlanta to exercise a personal supervision over the movements of the rebel army. This only is sufficient to remove all doubts as to the ultimate success of SHERMAN'S operations. There are not many Generals to whom the Union cause is more deeply indebted than to Gen. BRAGG, and the assistance which he has rendered it is all the more creditable to him, as his sympathies must of course be altogether on the rebel side. No matter how this war may end, no true Unionist can ever forget the valuable coöperation which Gen. ROSECRANS received from him in Tennessee, during the retreat from Murfreesboro; and it was, in fact, in no small degree to the masterly combinations of the Confederate leader that we got into Chattanooga without firing a shot. If we were indebted to him for no other service than this, the burden of our obligations would be great; but he did not stop here. Finding our army was in great straits at Chattanooga for supplies, he generously let us have Lookout Valley, and believing that LONGSTREET'S presence on Missionary Ridge was probably embarrassing us, he dispatched that officious and turbulent personage to Knoxville, and left himself for Dalton, when requested to do so by Gen. GRANT. There has, in short, not been a single stage in this excellent man's career since this war began, in which he has not afforded us valuable facilities for the accomplishment of the great work which our armies have before them.

We consider, therefore, the arrival of such an old and tried friend at Atlanta as a happy omen. We may feel satisfied that if he begins to "supervise" there, he will, before many days, "supervise" the city, if not the garrison, into Gen. SHERMAN'S hands. In fact, we think his employment on such a mission as that which JEFFERSON DAVIS is said to have assigned to him, is a far stronger indication of the desire of the rebel Government for peace than any that is afforded by the presence of SANDERS, THOMPSON & COMPANY at Niagara. When BRAGG appears in the field, he "means business," not talk. Instead of making propositions, he hands us over States, fortresses, rivers, armies and cities, anything and everything that comes in his way.

The Enemy's Concealment of His Strength.

While conjecture is still employed to find a correct estimate of the rebel force recently north of the Potomac, it is worth while calling to mind that all that is to this day known of the actual strength in numbers of the armies, in the invasions of 1862 and 1863, is the product of tolerably feasible guessing. We know, with something approaching to certainty, that particular corps and particular divisions fought at South Mountain, at Antietam, and at Gettysburgh, and upon these ascertained facts we have founded some approximate estimate of the number of men LEE brought over the river on each occasion, and of the number he took back. And these estimates must supply the place of reliable returns, until the Confederacy itself, with all its official arcana, is fairly turned inside out. For it has been from the very outset of the war a fundamental point in the military policy of DAVIS and LEE to deceive as to the actual rebel strength, wherever such deception was possible, either in great actions, or in what might be called such by-play as the late Northern incursion.

The means employed on this latest occasion to conceal the real strength of the forces under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE, were well contrived and deserve to be noticed. It appears that the corps, or whatever we may call it, that came North was made up of several small divisions, and that these divisions had been drawn from various other corps. So that, even if the captured raiders should be tempted to give our commanders a true statement as to whose men they were, such a statement in itself would be well calculated to deceive, since every rebel corps in the Virginia army was represented, and probably half the divisions of the same army as well. It is easy to see how, at least in the case of inexperienced questioners, such a disposition of the rebel force was calculated to deceive; how each separate answer would seem to swell the proportions of the advancing enemy—one prisoner hailing from LONGSTREET'S corps, another from HILL'S, a third from EWELL'S, and all apparently answering equally without concert or evasion.

It is probable that the real strength of the National forces may on grave occasions have been equally well concealed from the enemy. This, as we know, was the case when GRANT made his famous *detour* by way of Jackson and the Big Black in his march to Vicksburgh. But we have to remember that it has never been held so absolutely essential to the success of great strategic operations with us to prevent the number of our forces being known, as it has been for LEE. The rebel General has so often found it expedient to make his force show double at given points, that he has reduced the system of concealment as it were, to a science. And by means of it he has served two great purposes. He has found it made timid Generals halt, and hesitate, and calculate, and intrench, instead of dashing upon his lines when they were comparatively weak. He has found, too, that his system of compelling his opponents to see double has helped to keep up the appearance of his strength before the world. In both ways he has gained by it. How long it shall serve his purpose, GRANT and SHERMAN must determine.

Gen. Johnston's Career.

Now that Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON'S career seems to be nearly closed, we may say that he affords one of the best examples on record of a great military reputation based on nothing better than college success. JOHNSTON had never won a battle, or done anything else by which soldiers acquire reputation, when he was appointed to the command of the force that was to relieve Vicksburgh; and yet it was the universal opinion both North and South that he was an able officer, and was capable of great things. It is hardly possible that his march from PATTERSON'S front, and timely arrival at Bull Run, or his conduct during the brief period he had command of the main rebel army on the Peninsula, two years ago, had anything to do with this. The only service he rendered the unfortunate PEMBERTON, at Vicksburgh, was to send him some concise lectures on the art of war, just when it was too late to profit by them. When BRAGG had manœuvred ROSECRANS from Nashville into Chattanooga, JOHNSTON was put in his place, and was immediately invested with the same unbounded and utterly baseless confidence as before. The Southern people expected to hear every day that he had destroyed SHERMAN'S army, without being able to assign a single reason for it, beyond the opinion formed of him by his comrades at college. It is to be hoped that by this time the public, both North and South, is beginning to be aware of the wide interval which separates the brilliant student from the successful soldier, the strategist of the closet from the strategist of the field, and to recognize the large share which the moral qualities have in making an able General.

In JOHNSTON and MCCLELLAN this war has furnished two very conspicuous and striking additions to the list of scholars whose star has shone in the study, but paled on the battle-field. The most prominent name to be found on it is, of course, that of JOMINI, who though, perhaps, possessing a deeper theoretical knowledge of military art than any man that ever lived or wrote, failed most miserably when appointed Chief of the Staff in Russia.

GEN. WALLACE ON FUTURE INCURSIONS.—It will hardly be disputed that during the late incursion of EARLY'S men into Maryland, Gen. WALLACE showed a more thorough appreciation of what the emergency demanded, a more resolute purpose to discover and face the actual danger, whatever it might be, and did more practical service than any other military officer north of the Potomac. It is in keeping with this forethought and energy to find Gen. WALLACE now actively at work in stirring up the citizens of Baltimore to prepare for possible future emergencies. He has ordered, as a premium for loyal exertion, that the brigade Commanders in his department shall procure lists of all citizens who rendered service during the recent raid. These lists are to be furnished to the city government and are to constitute rolls of honor for future reference.

Having thus created an order of merit, which it may be hoped will only be awarded where it properly belongs, the Commanding General proposes that the companies formed for military defence during the excitement shall continue their organizations, and he offers to coöperate with the civil authorities in arming and drilling them, with the view of having the companies formed into regiments and brigades, and thus become the National Guard of Baltimore. New-York City, we may say, should not forget that at the time of our great riot in July of last year, the loyal citizens of Baltimore, as soon as they got the news of it, offered to forward one or more regiments of citizen soldiers to help in quelling our mob.

In this way the city cannot hereafter be taken by surprise. It will have—what has been sadly wanting in other bordering communities—confidence in itself. It will win general respect, and, if need be, a double share of outside support. The same chance is open to other districts which we need not name, but which will continue to enjoy a most inglorious repute, until they begin to show some degree of self-reliance, and some reasonable share of courage, energy and spirit.

THE CITY CLERKS.—The clerks of this City, engaged in the dry goods and other business, are about to appeal to their employers for an increase of salary. We understand that there has been no general increase in the rate of compensation for this hard-working and intelligent class of the community since the opening of the war. The price of board, the price of clothing, and the cost of living generally, has nearly doubled within the last two years; and many clerks with families or relatives dependent upon them find it really difficult to pay their way. The clerks propose no strikes, no combination and no offensive movement of any kind, but simply to ask that their liberal and prosperous employers give their case consideration and mete out to them a measure of justice.

RITCHIE'S SERIES OF UNION PORTRAITS.—The civil and military heroes of the war are at last in a fair way to have their faces handed down to posterity in a manner worthy of their fame. Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, of No. 5 Spruce-street, send us as an earnest of a work which they have undertaken, magnificent steel plate engravings of President LINCOLN, and of Gens. GRANT and HANCOCK. As regards the fidelity of the likenesses, it is enough to say that they are after photographs by BRADY, and that they are engraved by Mr. A. H. RITCHIE. It is safe to predict that neither as pictures or portraits will this series be surpassed. Notwithstanding the recent rapid advance in labor and material, each likeness is to be sold at the low price of $1.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

The Government received dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and was repulsed each time with little loss to us. Most of our men fought behind earthworks, hence the small loss; but the enemy, coming out of the defences of the city to offer battle, became more exposed and suffered greater loss.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of the United States, on the 19th instant, was one billion seven hundred and ninety-six million, two hundred and three thousand, sixty-six dollars ninety-four cents, against one billion, seven hundred ninety million, thirty-three thousand five hundred sixty-nine dollars thirty-four cents on the 12th instant, being an increase of one million, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred ninety-seven dollars sixty cents.

AN ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

An order has been issued to-day at the War Office, by Secretary STANTON, forbidding all persons employed in the several bureaus from communicating any information whatever respecting the business of the Department to any person not on duty in one of the offices, without the written or verbal authority of the Secretary. As the War Office has never been a very fruitful source of information, there are probably few whose resources in that direction will be greatly curtailed by this order.

A PRECIOUS RASCAL.

The notorious CLARENCE RANDOLPH YOUNGE, who gained so unenviable a reputation as paymaster or purser of the Confederate war steamer *Alabama*, has been heard from. After deserting a wife and family in Georgia previous to his career as a pirate, he has further immortalized himself by leaving a second wife in England, to whom he was married, and is now on his way out to the Northern States.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Official instructions, in accordance with provisions of the recent law regulating trade in insurrectionary States, which have been in course of preparation since the adjournment of Congress, will be issued from the Treasury Department in a few days.

MR. SEWARD VISITS POINT LOOKOUT.

Secretary SEWARD and his son, the Assistant Secretary, went down the Potomac this morning on a revenue cutter to visit Point Lookout. The statement in the Washington papers that Mr. SEWARD has gone to New-York is, therefore, incorrect.

VOLUNTEER COUNSELORS.

The rumor of the resignation of Secretary STANTON has brought down upon the President innumerable letters of suggestion and recommendation as to the proper person to fill the duties of the War Office. These come from all sorts of persons, from Governors of States downward, and nominate every conceivable candidate, famous and obscure. Mr. LINCOLN would probably be more indebted to these volunteer counselors if the reported retirement of Mr. STANTON did not happen to be news to him.

REPORT IN RELATION TO SEMMES.

The reports of an official demand having been made on the British Government for the rendition of SEMMES are without foundation.

MR. WAKEMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Postmaster WAKEMAN, of New-York, arrived here this morning on important business. He has had a lengthy interview with the President, to-day, and left for home this evening.

APPOINTMENT FOR ILLINOIS.

SILAS CHEEK has been appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue in the Ninth District of Illinois, vice N. M. B. HARRISON, resigned.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following list comprises all deaths of New-York soldiers reported from the Hospitals to-day: Addison Green, Co. E, 112th; T. Denis, Co. F, 179th; John McDermott, Co. H, 71st; Louis Walters, Co. F, 46th; Edward Cremer, Co. A, 43d; Edward Zeliph, Co. H, 6th Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

THE STATE QUOTAS.

The quotas of the States under the recent call for five hundred thousand men have been sent to the respective Governors. The quota of the District of Columbia is nearly three thousand. There is now an excess of four hundred and fifty over all former calls.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

A short time ago a $50 counterfeit note was sent, among other papers, to the Treasury Department. It is only tolerably well executed, but calculated to deceive a mere casual observer. The Treasury has also specimens of counterfeit fifty cent notes, both engraved and lithographed. A careful comparison with the genuine will show their spuriousness.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

It has not yet been decided whether the seven-thirty Treasury notes to be issued, shall be convertible into five or six per cent. United States bonds. The latter description will probably be determined on by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Arrangements are being made to organize the postal money-order system. Some weeks will unavoidably elapse before it is put into operation, owing to the particularity and care required to perfect the machinery to insure complete success.

A DESERTER SENTENCED.

Acting Third Assistant WILLIAM J. MOFFITT, of the navy, has recently been found guilty by a court-martial of deserting from the Boston Navy-yard and from the United States steamer *Admiral* at New-York, and been sentenced to be reduced to the rating of a first-class fireman, to serve for the term of two years and to forfeit all pay now due him. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sentence to be carried into effect.

Query Concerning the Enrollment Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me, if, under the existing Conscription Law, there is any provision for the exemption of an only son, with aged and infirm parents dependent upon him for support.

Yours respectfully, C. C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

There is no provision for exemptions under the present law, except for physical disability, and every able-bodied drafted person must either serve himself, or furnish a substitute.—ED. TIMES.

Volunteers for One Hundred Days Not Exempt.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 21.

In answer to an inquiry made by Gov. SEYMOUR of Provost-Marshal-General FRY, the latter replies that the one-hundred days' volunteers are liable to be drafted, but their hundred days will be credited to them on their term of service under the draft.

The Guerrillas in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, July 21.

On Sunday night, as Capt. MOSES, with forty-seven men of the Second Colorado, was scouting near Fredericksburgh, Clay County, Mo., they came upon 300 bushwhackers. The advance of the rebels were dressed in Federal uniform, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men, but their whole force immediately afterward charged upon our troops, and a bloody little fight ensued.

Capt. MOSES finally ordered his men to retreat.

The rebel loss was sixteen killed and four wounded. Our loss was six killed and four wounded.

Capt. MOSES had five bullets put through his clothing, and his horse was shot four times—but both escaped.

Major RICHARDS, with 250 men, immediately pursued the guerrillas in the direction of Knoxville, Ray County, when they broke into small bands and scattered to the bush.

The Amonoosuc.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 21.

The magnificent war steamship *Amonoosuc* was successfully launched, to-day, at the Navy-yard

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

THE REBEL OFFICERS UNDER FIRE.

The United States steam-transport *Fulton*, J. A. Wotton commander, from Port Royal, S. C., July 17, having in tow the steam-transport *America*, disabled, arrived yesterday morning.

The fifty rebel officers have been sent to Cummings' Point. They will occupy buildings put up expressly for them.

Sumter had been subjected to a very heavy fire from the Morris Island batteries. The shelling of Charleston is continued. Sometimes thirty or forty shots a day are sent into the city.

Nearly all the troops have returned from the recent expedition.

A party of six or eight refugees lately came across the lines. They state that Union prisoners are treated in the most inhuman manner by their captors.

BY FLAG OF TRUCE TO PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Charleston papers of the 15th inst. were received. They contain a report to the effect that the rebels—40,000 strong—are skirmishing around Fort De Russy, Washington. They also report that one corps of Sherman's army had crossed the Chattahoochee; also, that Johnston was falling back on Atlanta.

Off Charleston, Thursday, July 14.

Died on board the *Fulton*, in consequence of being overheated, William Noonan, a coal passer. His remains were buried at Hilton Head, S. C.

Thursday, July 20—7 A. M.

Died on board steamer *Fulton*, of chronic diarrhœa, John Patten, Co. C, Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment; buried at sea; effects turned over to the Captain of his company.

The propeller *Karnac* and *Star of the South* had sailed from Port Royal for New-Orleans on the 14th inst.

July 18, 2 P. M., southwest of Cape Fear, spoke United States gunboat *Gettysburgh*. She reported the Confederate steamer *Florida* to have been 40 miles south of Cape Henry.

July 19, 5:30 P. M., 30 miles north Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with a United States gunboat cruising.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton* are Brig.-Gen. Saxton, lady and servant; Col. W. H. H. Davis, Col. L. T. Barney, Lieut.-Col. P. Pinzo, lady and daughter.

Purser McManus will receive our thanks for prompt delivery of our news packages.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

A Fight on John's Island—A Rebel Battery Surprised and Captured—Movements of the Fleet—Our Losses and those of the Rebels.

Hilton Head, S. C., Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

A FIGHT ON JOHN'S ISLAND.

The troops under Gen. Hatch, which landed on John's Island the 1st inst., brought the expedition in that section to a successful close last Saturday—having on that day been attacked twice by the enemy, repulsing him each time with a severe loss. On Friday night Gen. Hatch's main position was about five miles southwest of Legareville. Some distance in the advance, with his right resting near Stono River, was Gen. Saxton, with a small detached force. Friday evening Gen. Saxton sent four companies of the Twenty-sixth Regiment colored troops to reconnoitre the northern portion of the island. Having advanced a few miles, they came across a rebel battery, which they flanked and captured; but the enemy succeeded in getting off his artillery, which consisted of two or three light field pieces. The troops then withdrew to the main column.

On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, the enemy, numbering six or seven thousand strong, made an assault on the entire length of Gen. Hatch's line. The rebels were handsomely repulsed. A short time thereafter they made another assault, more vigorous and desperate than the first; but with a similar result. Our men had complete control of the causeway down which the rebels advanced, and used the artillery with such excellent effect that it is computed the rebels lost three or four hundred men in that charge alone. The enemy did not renew the attack, and was too severely crippled to follow our forces when they left the field to embark on transports for the purpose of prosecuting operations elsewhere.

JAMES ISLAND.

No offensive military movements have transpired on James Island since the date of my last dispatches. The troops under Gen. Schemmelfenning having captured one line of the enemy's works and two guns, and having ascertained the strength and position of the rebel forces, withdrew to their old position on Folly Island, Saturday and Sunday, in order the more readily to coöperate in future movements.

THE FLEET.

The monitors and gunboats, since they have been in position in Stono River, have exhibited some truly excellent practice. Battery Pringle has been completely silenced three different times. The rebels on James Island at the right of the Stono, were obliged to take a position beyond the range of the 15-inch guns, while at the left, on John's Island, they did not venture over a safe distance.

THE RESULT.

of the expedition has been all that Gen. Foster anticipated. People must not deceive themselves into the belief that he contemplated the capture of Charleston, Savannah, or any other prominent point. He simply left Hilton Head with the view of drawing as many rebels as possible from Sherman's front; and we argue he has successfully accomplished that object, inasmuch as the rebels are known from direct sources to have transferred to Charleston something like eight thousand troops. It must also be remembered that while operations were in progress about Charleston, Johnston was retiring from his strong position at Kenesaw Mountain. The troops Gen. Hatch had to contend against on John's Island were Georgia and South Carolina veterans—a fact which goes far to sustain the belief that they were called from Johnston's force. To sum up the result of the expedition in a few words, I have only to put in writing the statement made by several officers, to the effect that this was really the only successful raid that had been sent out in this department during their two years of service in it. With reference to future movements, I must remain reticent. Suffice it to remark that the troops under Gen. Foster *will be kept on the move.*

THE LOSSES

on our side in killed and wounded are insignificant. From the time the expedition left Hilton Head, the surgeons report but 167 casualties. We can only approximate to the rebel losses, which we have every reason to believe will not fall short of 500 killed and wounded. From the signal tower a train of ambulances and stretchers, reaching over a mile in length, was observed moving toward the main land after the engagement on Saturday.

THE FIGHTING QUALITIES

of our troops, especially the colored portion, has been developed to an encouraging extent by the movements of the past few days. Several regiments, that had not before been under fire, acquitted themselves with a more than ordinary degree of spirit and dash. It was the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Regiment that assaulted, seized and held the rebel intrenchments, and captured two guns, on James Island. It was the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Regiment that on John's Island led the advance, captured a rebel earthwork, and bravely stood up against the yells, fire and bayonets of a horde of Georgia and South Carolina chivalry. A little more marching, a little more bivouacking, and a little more fighting, will make these same troops more than a match for an equal number of the flower of the rebel army. On that account alone an expedition is productive of very important results.

SUMTER.

Since Thursday of last week Fort Sumter has been subjected to a tremendous fire from all the batteries on Cummings' Point. The bombardment will be continued for several days to come, it being the intention of Gen. Foster to make a thorough demolition of the structure. Gen. Foster will repair to Morris Island to-day or to-morrow, for the purpose of making personal observations of the firing.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter—The Rebel Officers Under Fire—Miscellaneous.

Hilton Head, S. C., Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the department since the date of my dispatches sent by the *Carolina* three days ago.

Maj.-Gen. Foster recently returned from Morris Island.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was kept up during the entire week. Large portions of the debris have been knocked into the sea.

Within the past few days an unusual number of shells have been sent into Charleston.

The fifty rebel prisoners have been placed under rebel fire at Cummings' Point. They occupy barracks constructed expressly for them.

A boat just in from Florida reports everything as quiet in that district.

Refugees from Savannah give information concerning the cruel treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels. Thousands of prisoners are penned up together in a small open space, unprovided with tents or buildings of any kind, and, in order to shield themselves against the scorching sun, they lie down and bury themselves in the sand. The food consists of coarse rye or flour, and is dealt out in quantities so spare that hundreds of the men die weekly through sheer starvation.

Active operations are soon to be resumed and vigorously prosecuted.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour and Negro Recruiting—State Agents not to be Appointed.

Albany, Wednesday, July 20.

Gov. Seymour will not appoint State Agents to recruit in the Southern States. He does not believe this to be wise or practicable. If cities or counties choose to pay bounties and appoint agents for recruiting such soldiers they can do so, and the State authority will give them such facilities as the act of Congress directs.

The Guerrillas in Missouri.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THEIR EXPULSION.

St. Joseph, Wednesday, July 20.

Advices from Chillicothe state that Thornton was twenty miles south of there this morning, where he told his men he was going to Howard County; but it is believed that he will try and cross the Missouri River and get South.

A scout sent South from here, reports that three hundred guerrillas are near Bloomington.

Gen. Fisk's appeals for men to drive out the guerrillas are being rapidly responded to.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Thornton's guerrillas, nearly five hundred strong are in Carroll County to-day.

They will probably make an effort to cross the Missouri River.

Gen. Fisk is pressing them hard, but his force is insufficient to effect much. The loyalists are rallying to his standard, however, and Northwestern Missouri will soon be too hot a place for the bushwackers.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 20.

Sandwich Islands advices of June 25 say that a majority of the members elected to the Constitutional Convention are opposed to any changes in the mode of Government already proposed.

Liberal contributions are being collected for the Sanitary Commission.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention have finally rejected the proposition to aid the Pacific Railroad, and have adopted one providing for taxing the products of the mines.

Gen. McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers on ocean steamers and ships to give up their arms to the Captain of the vessel and permit an examination of their baggage. The object is to prevent the probable danger of attempts to take possession of steamers on this coast by pirates sailing as passengers.

The confession of one of the recently arrested stage robbers implicates some prominent men, and leads to the suspicion of secession designs.

Fire at Manayunk.

NIXON'S PAPER MANUFACTORY PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 21.

A fire broke out in Nixon's mills and extensive paper manufactory at Manayunk last night. The main building and straw departments were destroyed. The southern portion of the mills used for the manufacture of pulp, was partially saved. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $120,000. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained. The destruction of these mills is a serious loss, as several newspaper establishments and book publishers relied upon them for supplies of paper.

The loss of Nixon is estimated at $150,000; insurance $70,000. Ring & Brother, woolen yarn spinners, lose $24,000. The total loss will amount to $200,000.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., Wednesday, July 20.

The steamer *City of Alton*, from Memphis yesterday evening, has arrived here with fifty bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis papers of yesterday are received here, but they contain nothing additional in regard to the expedition of Gen. A. J. Smith, to that contained in the dispatch already transmitted over the wires.

Massachusetts Regiments.

Boston, Thursday, July 21.

The steamers *Montauk*, with the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and the *Weybossett* with part of the Fifteenth and First Massachusetts, arrived here to-day from Baltimore.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts arrived here this morning, overland.

The veterans are having a splendid reception.

The Fire at Castleton, N. Y.

Poughkeepsie, Thursday, July 21.

The fire at Castleton was first discovered in the freight-house of the Barge Company, and spread so quickly that it entirely destroyed that building, the large hotel near the depot, four dwellings and two barns. In the freight-house was a large quantity of hay and grain. Loss $50,000; insurance $10,000.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

Albany, Thursday, July 21.

Boats are passing Fultonville. The break at Spraker's is closed. Prior to 11 A. M., to-day, two loads of wheat, one of corn and one of oats, had passed.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

Bridgewater, Conn., July 18, 1864.

Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,
Wm. D. Russell, President:

Yours of the 15th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Notice to Lawyers.—Wanted, a shrewd, energetic and perfectly reliable lawyer, to go into the Eastern States for about two months, to settle some controversies relating to real estate. Address A. Z., care of Fish & Haines, No 229 Broadway, giving name and references. None others noticed.

Patent Automatic or Self-Acting Fan and FLY-DISPERSING MACHINES—Newly invented; about size of a solar lamp; insure perfect luxury, without effort, and prevent annoyance by flies. For sale by S. G. WALKER, No. 59 Cedar-st.

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MARRIED.

Frost—Wells.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. Noah H. Wells, Mr. Milton Frost and Julia Montgomery, daughter of Albert Wells, Esq., of the above place.

DIED.

Andrus.—Drowned, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., on Saturday, June 25, Charles S. Andrus, of Brooklyn, aged 22 years.

Brokaw.—On Thursday morning, July 21, Alexander Moore, only son of Joseph and Jane E. K. Brokaw, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

Bostwick.—On Wednesday, July 20, Minnie Bostwick, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her step-father, Dr. L. De V. Wilder, No. 55 West 28th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Geneva papers please copy.

Clark.—While in defence of his country, in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, July 19, George Clark, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 1st-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Cooper.—At Stono Landing, S. C., on Saturday, July 9, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Frederick A. Cooper, late of New-York City.

Garrett.—On Thursday morning, July 21, William A. Garrett, late of Coburg, C. W.

His funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother, Henry A. Garrett, No. 28 West 32d-st., at 4 o'clock this day, (Friday,) 22d inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

Haviland.—At Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 21, of typhoid fever, Aaron G. Haviland, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, at Purchase, on Seventh day, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 7 o'clock A. M. train from New-York at Rye depot, New-Haven Railroad.

Howell.—On Wednesday, July 20, Mrs. Lucy P. Howell, relict of the late Caleb Howell.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 22d inst., from her late residence, No. 329 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

Marsh.—At his residence Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, July 18, Nathaniel Marsh, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Vanderbilt Landing to meet the 3 o'clock boat from New-York.

Noble.—On Wednesday, July 20, of croup, James Robert, youngest child of John and Isabella Noble, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The remains were interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

Osborn.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, Edward Hollister, youngest child of Lewis A. and Fannie J. Osborn, aged 5 months and 27 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Parker.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 20, after a short illness, Major Samuel S. Parker, aged 37 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Oriental Lodge No. 68, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Pierson.—On Wednesday, July 20, after a lingering illness, Harriet, mother of the late Edwin Pierson, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 285 6th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Podhradsky.—On Thursday, July 21, after a lingering illness, Emily C., infant daughter of Charles V. and Elizabeth A. Podhradsky, aged 9 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 69 West 26th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Riker.—At Goshen, Orange County, Vashti W., wife of James Riker, of Harlem, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) the 22d, at 3 P. M., from the Congregational Chapel, corner of 125th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem, N. Y.

Smith.—On Thursday, July 21, Arthur C., youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.; also the members of Bethesda Baptist Church.

☞ California papers please copy.

Vanvelsor.—On Wednesday evening, July 20, Lilly, youngest daughter of A. and E. T. Vanvelsor, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 13[illegible] Barrow-st., Jersey City.

Watson.—On Thursday, July 21, of cholera infantum, Ira Phillip, youngest son of Thomas H. and Charlotte S. Watson, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 Lewis-st.

Young.—On Thursday, July 21, Cordelia R. Young, wife of Joseph B. Young.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 East 4th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 441.—July 21, 1864.

51, 14, 64, 67, 27, 48, 65, 74, 45, 35, 68, 49, 11.

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4, 9, 39, 18, 67, 63, 37, 65, 75, 40, 1, 16, 13.

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53, 29, 41, 77, 59, 17, 35, 76, 38, 16, 49, 42, 54.

Class 346.—July 21, 1864.

37, 70, 2, 47, 3, 73, 27, 22, 30, 11, 72, 31, 61.

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Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway
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[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle,
late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

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(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☞

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HIS LOVES AND EXPLOITS.
BY
HARRY GRINGO,
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A volume that will rank with the very best naval productions of the New or Old World, and the name of Wise will be associated with those of Fenimore Cooper, Maryatt, Banim, "The Old Sailor," Herman Melville, and Seaward. The story is stirring and exciting in the extreme, and admirably constructed; the language is earnest, natural and vigorous; the characters are traced with artistic skill; and there is an honest, jovial, genial tone throughout its pages, which cannot fail to win the favor of every reader whose object is to be amused and interested.

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For those who love a good stirring sea story, full of excitement and action—fierce encounters with pirates—breathless pursuits of the enemy—hairbreadth 'scapes and occasional fatal results—with an account of Captain Brand and his crew in their hiding-place in the Isle of Pines, and the terribly evil end they all met at last, may find it all written down with great spirit and vigor in these chronicles of Lieutenant Wise, known to lovers of nautical stories as "Harry Gringo." Tales about pirates have a fascination that no stories about good heroes, whether soldiers or sailors, can ever hope to rival.

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ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
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We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

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REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
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PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
S. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,
C. G. CORNELL,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.

JOHN BROUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
JOHN RANDALL,
LEVI ONDERDONK,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,
A. M. BININGER,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,
CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WM. T. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN H. FOWLER,
J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men,"

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.

J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 William-street,
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$6,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold

DIRECTORS:

W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandller of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigh Wesendock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt.
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heineman & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N.Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, { of Dennistoun & Co., New-York. of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO

City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougement De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
WALTER W. PRICE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN H. JAMES,
RUSSELL CRANE,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
NATHAN CLARK,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
ALBERT WEBB,
JACOB FINK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WM. TILDEN,
HARFORD B. KIRK,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
AMOS C. LITTELL,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WM. P. DAVID,
PATRICK DICKIE,
TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. M. VAIL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,467,642 67
LIABILITIES	51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near a railroad and of easy access to New-York and Boston, where labor, fuel and house-rent is one-half cheaper than elsewhere in the State. It has a good run of custom work, an abundant water-power, and will pay well. Present owner lives at a distance and is unacquainted with the business. Address C. A. HYDE, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount may hear of a good chance in the flour, feed, hay, &c. Rent moderate. Inquire of E. B. SHOTWELL, No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, [illegible] Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $341,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

[KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order, D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner, the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals
{ this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

Proposals will also be made for these accoutrements with inside flaps to cartridge box and cap pouch.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,") and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,
Sealing Wax,
Mucilage,
Paper Folders,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,
Inkstands,
Office Tape,
Pen-holders,
Quills,
Steel Pens,
Rulers,
Ink Powder,
Lead Pencils,
Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo,

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals
{ this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz.: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded:

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals
{ this —— day of ——, 186—.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverances at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

[Seal.]
Witness, [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil; touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States; *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*,"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL the following articles, viz.:

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.
Blue Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Haversacks, linen, painted.
Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots and Bootees, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but if by machinery, to be double-soled, without welts.
Drums, artillery, ¾ and full size.
General Hospital Flags.
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Brigade, Division and Headquarter Books, viz.:
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letter.
Brigade Order.
All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linen Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) and also the *quantity*, and *times of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered*.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1⅛-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from ⅞-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at each of the following arsenals:
Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 11,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of
20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severely convenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY B confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. — DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 2,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship
EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,060 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 23, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED clipper-ship VICTORY, Capt. THOMAS, positively sails on SATURDAY, July 23. Second cabin, $50, currency, and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 8, North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, Milton, New Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M.; Newburgh, 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1½ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

The copartnership heretofore existing between H. D. CRANE and R. W. FORBES, under the firm name of H. D. CRANE & CO., is by mutual consent, from this date, dissolved.

H. D. CRANE,
R. W. FORBES.

H. D. CRANE will alone sign in liquidation.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship existing in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN has been dissolved by the death of Milton G Rathbun, one of the members of said firm.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT,
Surviving General Partner.
ALEXANDER STOBO, Special Partner.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by and between the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York in such case made and provided. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & MOORE.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of manufacturing and buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto.

Agnes Alice Abbatt, who resides in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and Washington Irving Moore, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, are the only general partners; and Alexander Stobo, who resides in the Town of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, is the only special partner.

The said Alexander Stobo, the said special partner, has actually contributed in cash, as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of $15,000. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 2d day of July, 1864, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, 1867.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT,
WASHINGTON I. MOORE.
ALEXANDER STOBO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.

The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS,
Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
E. P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
} General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILSON LOYD, GRAHAM BLANDY and WM. H. LOYD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILSON LOYD,
GRAHAM BLANDY,
WM. H. LOYD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
} Committee on Roads.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

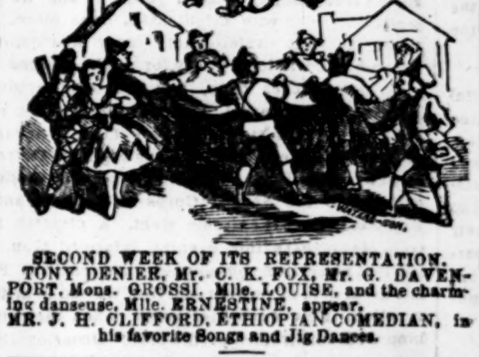
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNBOUNDED LAUGHTER and APPLAUSE greet EVERY PERFORMANCE of the most SUCCESSFUL RAVEL PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.



SECOND WEEK OF ITS REPRESENTATION.
TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.
MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M.
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,
imported from the Black Forest, Germany,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $12,000,
which plays the most DIFFICULT AND ELABORATE
POPULAR OVERTURES,
and with all the
GRANDEUR, COMPASS AND CHARMING EFFECT
OF A
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.
To be seen at all hours.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.
FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to secure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

C. L. MORSE & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish alien substitutes to gentlemen residing in any district in the city at short notice and at reasonable prices. No money required from parties who are responsible until the exemption certificate for three years is procured. Apply to C. L. MORSE & Co., Nos. 185 6th-av., and 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

THREE SUBSTITUTES NOW ON HAND.—Gentlemen supplied on reasonable terms; highest bounties paid to those contemplating enlisting either as volunteers or substitutes. Agency No. 43 Chatham-st., Room No. 7.
Capt. A. P. GREENE & CO.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, cheaper than elsewhere. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Note the number. At G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 293 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts., N. Y.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY — LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Day-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome-st.
GEORGE WOOD....Manager
BENEFIT OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, 1864,
will be presented the romantic drama, in three acts, of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR....MISS HELEN WESTERN
To conclude with the musical burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind (with songs)....Miss Helen Western
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY

To commence at 8 o'clock.
Last night but one of the eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
who will appear in her celebrated character of
PAULINE.
Second time this season, Bulwer's standard play,
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with the following highly efficient distribution:

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Charles Fisher
Col. Damas	Mr. Norton
Glavis	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Beausant	Mr. Daly
Mons Deschappelles	Mr. Moore
Jabot (landlord of the Golden Lion)	Mr. George Holland
Gaspard	Mr. Browne
Major Desmoulins	Mr. Pope
Capt. Dupont	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Gervais	Mr. Ward
Notary	Mr. Boaden
Pauline	Miss Avonia Jones
Mme. Deschappelles	Mrs. John Sefton
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. P. Warren
Marian	Mrs. Maurice

SATURDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Margaret Elmore....Miss Avonia Jones
Last night of her engagement.
MONDAY—Benefit and last appearance of
MISS AVONIA JONES.
The highly talented
MR. DAN BRYANT,
(with whom an engagement has been made for a limited number of nights,) will appear in a series of IRISH CHARACTERS, commencing on
TUESDAY NEXT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the celebrated Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.

The marked approval bestowed by full and critical audiences upon this most successful play warrants the announcement of its representation
THIS AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The principal roles sustained by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS, etc.,
of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION.
The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THIRD WEEK
of the successful engagement.
ENGLISH OPERA.
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
SUPERIOR COMPANY AND CHORUS,
Conductor....Mr. Anthony Reiff
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline	Mme. Comte Borchard
Thaddeus	Mr. Wm. Castle
Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Florenstein	Mr. Walter Birch
Devilshoof	Mr. Warren White
Gypsy Queen	Miss Louisa Myers
Buda	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Gypsies, Peasants, Retainers, &c., &c.
During first act of the opera,
Pas Seul....by....Miss Anna Kruger
MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
Balfe's opera of the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
will be produced for the first time in America.
Manager of Opera....Mr. B. A. Baker

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA. A large steamer with saloons; also, small steamers for picnics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day.
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TRANSIENT GENTLEMEN AND LADY boarders wanted at a first-class house up town, newly furnished and just opened. Address YOUNG LADIES, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer will find ample accommodations at a house pleasantly situated along the river, about 8 miles beyond Long Branch, where there is good salt water bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For full particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, New-Jersey.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A PARTY OF adults can obtain board in a private family; house ten minutes' walk from depot; no other boarders. Address HUDSON, Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN obtain good accommodation at a farm-house near Sufferns Station, 30 miles by Erie Railway. For particulars inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

GARRISSON'S, NEW-YORK.

This new house is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The location cannot be excelled in beauty of scenery and healthfulness of air, it being among the Highlands of the Hudson, opposite West Point; it is half a mile from the river and Garrisson's Station, upon the Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the boats which stop at West Point. A steam ferry runs and connects with all trains and boats.

JOHN GARRISSON & SON, Proprietors.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and G. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

JUST OPENED—A NEW HOTEL AT BROOKfield, Worcester County, Mass., 6 hours 30 minutes from New-York by rail; 1 hour 30 minutes from Springfield; 2 hours 30 minutes from Boston, and 45 minutes from Worcester. A. MIDEROS & SON, Proprietors.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

THE REBEL RAID.

Continued from the First Page.

propriated his cattle, five mules, one horse and two Shetland ponies. The two ponies were sent back by Gen. Breckinridge after his retreat. Some old liquors, stores, &c., were taken for the benefit of Breckinridge's mess.

Not far from the spring stands the remains of Postmaster-General Blair's residence. Judging from the walls, it was a much finer edifice than that of the elder Blair.

REBEL SURGEONS.

Leaving the place we went on to a rebel hospital camp, a mile or so further on, where we met three rebel surgeons, who had in charge their wounded. We found them very agreeable in conversation, and readily gave us all the information they were at liberty to give. They were left behind on the retreat to take care of their own wounded. They had their own hospital stores and, strange to say, a small barrel of genuine Confederate whisky, direct from Richmond. Their uniforms were gray, of better material than is usually seen on rebel officers.

THEIR OPINION OF THE RAID.

Their losses in the fight they placed at 150. They were certain it would not exceed this number.

They conversed with great frankness and laughed at the excitement they had created in Washington. They said this was their third annual visit, and they should surely come back again in '65. It was an expedition sent expressly to replenish the exhausted stores of their army, and that they had no intention of taking Washington but only to give us a big scare, which they flattered themselves they had accomplished. As regards the number of men comprising their force they were silent, but enough was gleaned to believe that no more than 15,000 crossed the Potomac, and it is doubtful if there were as many.

THEY ARE FAVORITES WITH THE LADIES.

There were many visitors to see the surgeons, and quite a large number of ladies, who expressed themselves delighted with their society. They begged buttons from their coats as keepsakes, giving them some trifling article in return as a memento of their visit. Delicacies were brought to them, and every attention is paid their wants. Instead of being treated as prisoners they were fêted as conquerors. Surgeon Covert, the surgeon in charge, said to me, "These ladies are in love with us dirty Confeds and have treated us splendidly." I thought so too, and that I would'nt mind being myself a prisoner under such favorable circumstances. I gave them the Times of last Friday, and they read Mr. Swinton's article on the raid, pronouncing it the fairest account they had ever seen in a Northern paper. They would not state how near he came to the numerical strength of their forces, but admitted he was not far wrong in his estimate.

These surgeons, with five men left to assist the wounded, did not appear to have been paroled, nor considered in custody, up to the time of my visit. Nothing prevented them from going into Washington, if they desired to do so, and Surgeon Covert said, in a joking way, he thought he would take his bag and go in and stop at Willard's that night. On Saturday, the day of our visit, no passes were required; at least, none were demanded, and consequently the road was clear for every one, so nothing would have prevented the Surgeon from carrying out his joke, had he desired to do so. One of the Surgeons said to me, "I see in your papers a statement of some man who pretends to be a rebel Surgeon. We do not know any one by the name of Wolford. Whoever he is, he is a fool; but we think he is bogus. His story is too false for even your people to believe, and if he was a Confederate Surgeon he would never have made any written statement. There were no *Confederate Surgeon accompanying our expedition, to our knowledge, by that name.*"

PRICES IN RICHMOND.

I inquired the cost of a uniform, in Richmond, such as should be worn by a Surgeon. They said it would cost $1,100. Boots cost $225, if good; caps with a little gold braid $100. Confederate money is so little use to them that they ceased to carry it. Board in Richmond hotels, $50 per day. Wines are only procured at fabulous sums.

I obtained a list of the rebel wounded, which I forward. In the course of a day or two, they will be removed to the Lincoln Hospital.

BURNED BY STRAGGLERS.

Montgomery Blair's house, they state, was burnt by stragglers, as they read the order issued to the troops by Gen. Early, stating positively that any soldier caught pillaging or destroying property would be tried by a drumhead Court-Martial, and, if found guilty, shot.

SYSTEMATIZED PLUNDERING.

That they came to plunder they did not deny; but it was to be systematized. They further added that every man's baggage would be examined when they reached their destination, and all articles found on the soldiers would be taken as proof of their participating in the robberies.

J. M.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rain in Grant's Army—Blessings for the Rain!

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Department of
Virginia and North Carolina,
In the Field, Tuesday Evening, July 19, 1864.

I do not know that I went into ecstacies, but I certainly felt a great deal of sober pleasure and devout thankfulness on awakening this morning to hear the heavy pattering of rain upon my tent-roof. It was by no means early when I aroused from my morning nap, for it is the way of newspaper correspondents to be at work after "taps," and only on rare occasions do they hear the "reveilee" beaten; but under the soothing music of the falling rain-drops upon the taughtened canvas, and influenced by the dark, uninviting aspect of all out-doors, which a glimpse revealed, I "wrapped the drapery of my couch about me" (woolen blankets) "and lay me down to pleasant dreams." I dreamed of relief, for a time, at least, from the baleful dust which has made riding and marching miserable, vision almost impossible, given a bleary look to every eye, and a tawny, unclean hue, far different from the healthy bronze of ideal campaigning, to every face. I dreamed, too, of the wayside brooks and "runs" replenished, and refreshing drink for hot and tired horses, instead of the black and filthy mixture with which the poor dumb creatures have been compelled to nauseate themselves from stagnant pools, making mute protestation as they reluctantly swallowed the green and porridge-like nastiness. I dreamed of Elysian fields, and verdant hill-slopes, and wayside trees of greenest leafage, in place of arid wastes and Sahara-like plains, and pine-forests mantled over with two months' grey settlings of the arch-fiend of the drouth—the galling, fretting, yet almost impalpable clouds of active ubiquitous Virginia dust. I dreamed all this, and dreamed beside that our long agony of patient endurance had been changed in a night to a season of felicity and comfort and cleanliness. And when I again awoke I found my dream was like to prove a reality. Oh! blessings for the rain! *Te Deum Laudamus!* The heartfelt ascription must have been offered far and wide to-day, by man and beast, and tree, and shrub, and grass, and every living thing; uttered in the trenches by the men who crooned under their water-proof blankets; in the camps, as leaky tents were repaired; by sentinels, pacing their beats with guns reversed to protect the locks from dampness; by teamsters, whose lungs are diseased by constantly breathing in the dust-clouds raised by their wagon trains, and by the fatigue parties on the docks in dripping garments who handle the immense mounds, and stacks and pyramids of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores,—uttered more thankfully by us all than when the words roll out in swelling chorus and organ peal from devoutest worshipper in sacred fane. The blessed rain! It poured down all morning in grand impetuosity from out the leaden chambers of the sky without showing signs of exhaustion, and not until late in the afternoon could great coats, ponches and mackintoshes be laid aside. Toward evening its force abated; and now, at 10 o'clock, it seems to be clearing off in a farewell series of smart, delightful showers. We could welcome its continuance for a day or two longer, without much dreading a transition from the Scylla of dust to the Charybdis of mud—the other horrible extreme of Virginia discomfort and clog to army operations, as the ground, deep, very deep below the surface, must be dry and parched enough for a prolonged soaking; but by to-morrow morning the golden mean will have been reached, and we may well be satisfied with bright skies once more. To-night the little water-course near headquarters, which has been totally dry for weeks, I found running, eight inches deep, and becoming gradually more swift and turgid. Oh! blessings for the rain!

There has been steady artillery firing to-day in the direction of Petersburgh. It was begun by the rebels in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, and gradually extended to the Second Corps on the left, and the Eighteenth on the extreme right. A dispatch from Gen. Martindale this evening informed Gen. Butler that no serious consequences had resulted. There is a great deal of powder and iron wasted in artillery practice. Few casualties result when men are behind well-constructed earthworks. Occasionally the noise of the big guns has been varied by a sharp fusilade of small arms, and particularly has this been the case during the past hour and a half. The result of the firing I have no means of knowing until to-morrow.

The following official order was promulgated to-day. Not only has the order relieving General Butler from command in the field been rescinded, but his command of the Eighteenth and Tenth Corps is now largely augmented by the addition thereto of the Nineteenth Corps, which served under him at New-Orleans:

Headquarters, Armies of the United States,
City Point, Va., July 19, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 62.—[Extract.]—III. All troops of the Nineteenth Army Corps arriving at this point will report to Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina at Bermuda Hundred, for orders.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

A cavalry expedition, composed of 200 men of the First New-York Rifles, coöperating with an infantry force from Gen. Graham's army gunboats, returned to camp this evening from a day and night's scouting and scouring of the country on the north side of the James River, in the vicinity of Charles City Courthouse. It was hoped that this force might capture the section of a field battery which fired upon our transports some days since near Wilcox's Wharf, and possibly find some of the rascally gang whose stock of twelve torpedoes were seized on Sunday last. But the expedition returned empty-handed. Not a live rebel soldier was met, and indeed the entire region visited was found destitute of any of the male gender larger than very young schoolboys. A force of the enemy, believed to be from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, are in the vicinity of Malvern Hill.

H. J. W.

An Attack Expected—Gen. Lee's Failure "to Come Up to the Scratch"—Closeness of the Lines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and
North Carolina, in the Field,
Monday Evening, July 18, 1864.

Last night to the army was one of wakefulness and disappointment—wakefulness, as the soldiers everywhere along our front were kept under arms in expectation of an attack by the enemy, and disappointment, because the excellent plans to meet the assault were not put to the test. To-day, in consequence, has been given over to dullness and repose. Why Gen. Lee did not "come up to the scratch" is unexplained. I am told that the evidence was very clear that he intended to surprise Gen. Grant—a presumptuous idea everybody will allow. Was Grant ever known to be surprised? The bare fact that Lee seriously thought of attacking, is very strong evidence of the desperate condition in which he finds himself. Knowing that our forces here have been temporarily weakened by the withdrawal of troops to Washington, he calculated the chances, and hoped, by a sudden and last grand effort, to break through our lines and defeat us in a fight. Successful in this, he could then send reinforcements to Johnston in Georgia and give him the only chance of getting out of the position, otherwise inextricable, into which he has been pushed by Sherman. The probable reason that he did not carry out this little proggramme, so desperate, yet all that is left to save the Confederacy, is that he must have learned of Grant's preparation to meet him. With opposing lines so close as they are here, it is next to impossible to make a surprise attack. Skirmishers on both sides constantly talk to each other, and in the stillness of the night our men on picket often hear their opponents eject their tobacco juice—a fact, though possibly indecent to put in print. Under these circumstances the unthinking Yankee, who calls out to his unfriendly neighbor beyond the rifle-pit mound in front of him, "Come on, Johnny—we are ready for you!"—simply says the word which is sufficient to postpone the most elaborate military plan of the most astute and reticent General. Deserters from the rebel lines to-day say that they were under arms all night, *expecting an attack from us*—a quite likely story to have been given out by Lee's orders, as a precaution against leaks.

I have ridden to-day far and wide along our lines, but found everything and everybody somnolent, and taking it coolly. A cloudy sky and delightful breeze swept from the North, and the billows of dust rolled over our lines away toward the rebels. To-night a few rain-drops excited our curiosity. They have not been seen so long that they are indeed novelties.

The following order was issued to-day. It is the official dictum superseding the order of the War Department relieving Gen. Butler from command in the field, and assigning Fortress Monroe as his headquarters:

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
City Point, Va., July 18, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 61.—Extract III, paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 225, Adjutant-General's office, current series, of date, Washington, July 7, 1864, is hereby suspended, and the following assignments to the command of corps announced until permanent assignments are made by the President.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Martindale is temporarily assigned to the command of Eighteenth Army Corps.

Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry is temporarily assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. S. Parker, A. A. G.

To Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

I send the Richmond *Examiner* and Richmond *Enquirer* of this date.

H. J. W.

Indian Troubles.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 21.

The steamer *Yellow-Stone*, from the Upper Missouri, reports that Gen. Sully's Indian expedition at the mouth of the Cannonball River is building a new fort, to be called Fort Rice.

Hostile Indians were seen in force between Fort Rice and Fort Union, and large numbers of them were said to be some miles back of Fort Rice.

The officers of the *Yellow-Stone* say that Gen. Sully is severely condemned for his inactivity, he keeping his troops, 5,080 in number, building forts when he ought to be hunting and dispersing the Indians. They also express the opinion that he will not have a collision with them.

Father De Schmidt, who was aboard the *Yellow-Stone*, had two councils with three hundred Sioux near Flat Berthelen, and they expressed an anxiety to make peace with the whites.

Twenty-six Idaho miners came down on the *Yellow-Stone* with over $200,000 in gold each.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, July 21.

A dispatch from Ackersville says that a barge, containing eight hundred barrels of coffee belonging to the Government, which accompanied the steamer *St. Louis* when she was burned, fell into the hands of the rebels and was destroyed.

Last evening the rebels took the engine of our construction train at New-Haven, on the Lebanon branch road, fired her up, opened the throttle valve and let her run wild toward Lebanon.

Railroad Accident.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, July 21.

Train No. 5, due here this morning, ran off the track at Colsburgh. No one was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the watchman leaving the switch open.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THREE ASSAULTS UPON HIS LINES.

The Enemy Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

Washington, Thursday, July 21.

The *National Republican* has furnished the following intelligence in advance of its publication:

The Government received dispatches from Gen. Sherman, this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and was repulsed each time with little loss to us.

Most of our men fought behind earthworks, hence the small loss, but the enemy coming out of the defences of the city to offer battle, became more exposed and suffered greater loss.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

THE FLANK MOVEMENT.

Gen. Sherman has succeeded in making another brilliant flank movement in the very teeth of the enemy, who are strongly posted at Atlanta, and by a rapid march has thrown an army to the left of Atlanta and upon the railroad at Decatur, thus severing the rebel communications with Richmond. In occupying the line of the Chattahoochee, Gen. Sherman moved to the left, throwing Gen. McPherson's army from his right up Nicojack Creek to Rosewell on the left. This massing of his army on the rebel right flank forced the rebels to retire from the river to Atlanta. Our whole army then crossed the Chattahoochee, the right wing being at the railroad bridge.

OUR MOVEMENTS.

On July 17 the army moved forward to within five miles of Atlanta, the left, under Gen. McPherson, occupying Decatur. The enemy appeared to be in force in the woods about the city. The movement resulted in occupying a line forming an arc of a circle to the northeast of Atlanta centre. This position did not appear to be entirely satisfactory to Gen. Sherman, and when our correspondent left Gen. McPherson's army was at Decatur. On the 18th Gen. Hooker's corps, having moved out of the line, was going into position on the left of McPherson. Other troops were marching to extend the line still further southward.

THE ARMY

is in the most encouraging condition, and it is believed that the most sanguine hopes of the capture of Atlanta will shortly be much more than realized.

THE CAMPAIGN AND ITS PROGRESS.

The campaign has been a most difficult one in every respect, and has cost us many thousands of men; but it is believed that matters have now so progressed that we may confidently look forward to the investment of Atlanta with a reward equal to Vicksburgh, only that Johnston is substituted for Pemberton. The investment of Atlanta must eventuate only with his surrender, as the rebels cannot muster another army sufficiently strong to force the Federals to raise the siege.

JOHNSTON CANNOT REINFORCE RICHMOND.

Nothing has been received here which would indicate that Johnston has reinforced Richmond. On the contrary, it is believed that it is now impossible for Johnston to move further south than Atlanta, and that his army will be forced into the works of that place. This belief is generally entertained in the army, but has no official sanction. The operations now going on must result very shortly in either the surrender or occupation of Atlanta.

THE LEFT WING ATTACKED.

July 21—4 P. M.

Reports have been received from Gen. Sherman at the front, and state that Gen. Johnston yesterday moved out from Atlanta and attacked the left wing of his army at Decatur. The assault was made with great vigor and desperation, and resulted in a most bloody repulse. Johnston's army, therefore, retired again to his works. It is not known yet whether the attack was made to cover a retreat by way of the Macon roads, or was intended as a rally, with the hope of defeating us. Gen. Sherman's dispatch may inform us on the matter. The destruction of the Rosewell factories has been a severe loss to the Confederates.

From Fort Monroe—By Mail.

Fort Monroe, Wednesday, July 20.

RUMORED MOVEMENT AGAINST POINT LOOKOUT.

Several refugees arrived at Point Lookout yesterday, from Richmond. They report that two armed transports are being fitted out at Wilmington, N. C., with arms and ammunition, to proceed to Point Lookout to arm and liberate the 13,000 rebel prisoners now at that place. No fears are entertained for their success.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Hampton Hospital since the last report:

J Jackson, 5th U S Col'd.
R Scarlott, 96th N Y.
Wm McDonald, 139th N Y.
Wm Harris, 1st U S Col d.
S Peyant, 169th N Y.
Jeremiah Cole, 10th N H.
A V Vandine, 11th Maine.
Geo Allen, 11th Maine.
John Brown, 55th Penn.
D B Graves, 30th Maine.
Alfred Sturgis, 142d Ohio.
W H Wetherly, 112th N Y.
G Wiseman, 19th N Y Art.
Geo Williams, 118th N Y.
Wm. Beers, 11th Penn.
J H Walker, 8th Conn.
Geo E Rix, 98th New-York.
D L Doughty, 96th N Y.
J Young, 96th N Y.
Henry Telly, 47th N Y.
Frank Frazer, 8th Maine.
— Westlake, 160th N Y.
Geo Hubbard, 30th Maine.
James Bell, 15th Maine.
S Schwaitsbiek, 9th N J.
Henry Elliott, 142d N Y.
Joseph Ely, 3d N H.
Hiram Loudon, 76th Penn.
Wm Misier, 55th Penn.
Jno Cummings, 5th N J Art.
S Colledge, 2d Penn Art.
Upton Smith, 4th U S col'd.
S E Batchol, 143d Ohio.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 21.

The bridges, track and telegraph line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the West have all been thoroughly restored, and the route again fully opened, to-day, for all passenger and freight operations.

Gen. Hunter reports that he has driven the enemy from Winchester, Berryville, and all other points within forty or fifty miles of the road, and no apprehension as to its perfect safety is now felt. Tremendous trains of delayed freights, waiting at Harper's Ferry to go West, and at Martinsburg to come East, are being moved rapidly forward, and through travel to and from the West is also actively resumed.

Reception of Veterans.—The Seventy-first Regiment New-York Volunteers was formally received and reviewed by the City authorities yesterday. The regiment numbered about one hundred rank and file, and was under command of Lieut.-Col. Rafferty. For some reason or other, these veterans were without muskets, and a considerable delay occurred before they could procure them, in order to be reviewed in the Park. Here a large crowd of citizens welcomed them with much enthusiasm, and the review passed off well. The veterans were escorted on this occasion by the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard, which turned out some four hundred strong, and presented a highly creditable appearance. Col. Trafford was in command. After the review both regiments marched to Jefferson Market, and partook of an excellent collation provided under the auspices of the Committee on National Affairs.

The Tugboat Owners.—Another meeting of the proprietors of tugboats was held at No. 12 South-street, on Wednesday evening. Capt. Boyce was elected Chairman, and Capt. Berry, Secretary. It was decided to settle the internal discussions of the Association by a Committee of Arbitration, instead of by appeal to the courts, and the rates for towing rafts were fixed at from $12 to $15 her hour according to the size of the tug. The meeting was then adjourned.

Convention of Plasterers.—Yesterday the first National Convention of Plasterers was held at the Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery. The attendance was large. The meeting was organized by the election of Charles McLean, of Boston, as Chairman, *pro tem.*, and Mr. E. B. McDermott, of New-York, Secretary, *pro tem.* After the appointing of several committees and the reading of a series of resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

Central Park Improvements.—The Commissioners of the Central Park announce that an additional portion of the Park drive, from the Ravine to the summit of the Great Hill, will be open for public use next Saturday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

The movements of the State Militia under the call for 100 days' men have been somewhat retarded by certain questions which have arisen. The officers of several regiments claim that the call was for volunteers, as per General Orders No. 13, and that their organizations cannot be compelled to leave the State. Nothing further has been developed concerning the reported arrest of Col. Maidhoff, of the Eleventh Regiment; but if the case is tried, it will settle all the questions now mooted between the Governor and the Commanders of Divisions. It will be seen by the following order that those who enlist in the 100 days' service will be exempt from the coming draft:

Headquarters First Division, N. Y. S. N. G.,
New-York, July 21, 1864.

General Order No. 6.—The Major-General publishes for the information of this division, the following section from the Act of Congress, passed 24th February, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1864:"

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all *persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft*, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

It will be perceived by this section that the members of those regiments now ordered on duty, when mustered into the service of the United States for 100 days, will be exempted from the draft which is to be made in September next. The regiments designated in Division Orders No. 24, as forming part of the quota of this State, under the President's call for 12,000 militia from this State, are required to complete immediately their preparations to embark forthwith for Washington.

Those refusing or neglecting will be disbanded.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHAS. H. SANDFORD.
Alex. Hamilton, Acting Division Inspector.
Official: Charles W. Darling, A. D. C.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Col. Lynch, is rapidly filling up, and the young boys who were at first enlisted are being weeded out as fast as possible. As soon as the muster-rolls are prepared, the regiment will be mustered in.

The Ninety-ninth will probably leave for Washington to-day.

Armed detachments, acting as a Provost Guard, are actively engaged in searching for the delinquent members of those regiments which have been ordered to report for duty.

The United States recruiting business progresses fast. The new recruiting station on the Battery is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for the occupancy of Supervisor Blunt, when, if present indications can be relied upon, the City quota will be so reduced as to render the draft hardly more than nominal.

The Provost-Marshals have been instructed not to give receipts for unconditional exemption for three years to persons furnishing substitutes in advance, unless it is proven that the substitute will not be liable to a draft himself within that period.

Resistance to the Draft—A Newark Editor Arrested.

Maj.-Gen. Dix yesterday directed United States District-Attorney A. G. Keasbey, of Newark, N. J., to arrest and prosecute the editor and proprietor of the Newark *Evening Journal*.

The offence for which the prosecution is made was the publication of an article on the draft in its issue of last evening. The following is the offensive portion of the editorial:

"Let the people unite in a grand defensive league to protest against the demands of the despots at Washington. Let the taxpayers come forward and demand that the system of exorbitant municipal bounties shall cease; and these objects accomplished, Mr. Lincoln will be obliged to depend upon the loyalty of his office-holders and contractors for recruits to carry on the war."

The arrest will be made under the twenty-fifth section of the act of March 3, 1863, entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." The section reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall command any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall command any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

The editor of the *Journal* is Mr. E. N. Fuller.

Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Follansbee, arrived in this City yesterday, and proceeded at once to Washington. It is to remain in the service one hundred days.

Naval Matters.

THE SUSQUEHANNA OUTWARD BOUND.

The splendid steam frigate *Susquehanna* sails to-day for active service. Her addition to our cruising navy is, at present, very opportune. She is now in admirable order, and it is doubtful whether any naval vessel ever left our shores better conditioned for the exigencies of war and peace. Her battery is of the most perfect description, and consists of the heaviest guns vessels of her class can carry with safety.

The destination of the *Susquehanna* is supposed to be Europe, where she and the *Niagara* will probably help to blockade the privateers said to be waiting a favorable opportunity for commencing active operations. They could not do it under better circumstances. Capt. Blake, of the *Susquehanna*, is an excellent officer.

THE NORTH CAROLINA.

All day yesterday the Navy-yard gate was beseiged with the friends and relatives of sailors and marines, who are on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The officers at the gate have very stringent orders to obey, and cannot be blamed for the hardship occasioned by doing so. The authorities might reasonably relax these orders, so that aged parents and fond wives need not be driven heartlessly away, and denied the small favor of seeing once in a week, always likely to be the last time on earth, those dearest to them. The marines and the gentlemanly officials at the entrance would certainly not abuse discretionary powers, if such were given to them. Indeed, they know pretty well by this time the different classes of visitors. Admiral Paulding has a kind heart himself, and should see that its inspirations became a little more widely disseminated.

VESSELS ORDERED OFF.

The following men-of-war are now preparing for immediate departure from the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Susquehanna, steam frigate, sails to-day.
Ticonderoga, screw sloop, sails to-morrow.
Pontiac, double-ender, in a few days.
Kensington, screw steamer, in a few days.
Peoria, double-ender, in a few days.
Shawmut, double-ender, in a few days.

Four or five good steamers, besides these, are to leave within a week or ten days. Their departure so soon after each other is a good illustration of the improved condition of recruiting. The navy would soon have 70,000 sailors if young men knew their interest. The prospect of a draft has, of course, stimulated enlistments.

The Theatrical Protective Association—Meeting of Actors at the Tremont House.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the actors of this City, representing all its theatres, assembled at the Tremont House to take measures to have their respective salaries advanced.

Mr. Davidge presided, and Mr. George Stoddart acted as Secretary.

After the minutes of the last session were approved, Mr. George Clarke, in behalf of a committee previously appointed, read the following report, containing a preamble and resolutions for the guidance of the organization:

Whereas, During the last few years, the expenses of living and the prices of nearly every kind of commodity in trade, have increased so heavily, and the depreciation of paper currency has been so rapid and extensive, that in the theatrical profession, salaries that were formerly considered good and lucrative, are hardly sufficient now to furnish the common necessaries of life.

Whereas, The musicians and all other employes of theatres in this City have succeeded in obtaining a reasonable increase of salaries to meet their increased expenses, while the actual members of the profession itself, have not hitherto demanded or received such advantages; therefore,

Resolved, It is now become a duty to themselves and their fellow artists elsewhere, for the actors and actresses of the municipal cities to appeal to the liberality and sense of justice of their managers, for a prompt and adequate increase of salaries, placed on a specie basis.

Resolved, That we establish, for the future welfare of the profession, a Protective Association or Union, having for its principal object the following:

First—A fixed minimum of salary for each distinct line of business, from leading to utility, to be determined upon by artists from each department, and of acknowledged ability therein.

Second—A return to the old system of engaging members of the profession for definite lines of characters, thus obviating all professional misunderstandings, and preventing any artist from undertaking any more than his or her legitimate business, and by such means keeping another professional out of an engagement.

Third—A regular and careful systemization of all business matters between managers and artists, of such a nature that, while mutually benefiting honest, honorable lessees, and those engaged by them, it may be a strong and invulnerable defence for the latter against the dishonest machinations of outside speculators and dishonest traders on other people's talents and time. Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members of the theatrical profession, hereby pledge ourselves to abide by and conform to such rules and regulations as this Association may from time to time think proper to adopt.

After remarks by several gentlemen the above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then appointed a committee to draft rules for the future government of the society, and it was resolved to prepare an addres inviting all artists throughout the country to coöperate in the movement.

The Short Route to California.

The Central American Transit Company have this day, through their President, Francis Morris, concluded the purchase of Mr. M. O. Roberts' new and magnificent steamship, the *Golden Rule* on this side, and the *America* and *Moses Taylor* on the Pacific, to connect with her.

The three steamers will sail monthly, commencing Aug. 23, and carry passengers exclusively. On this principle the company are now building two steamers, which, when completed, will enable them to run a semi-monthly line. This line will be as it was formerly, the fast route to and from California, being the most direct and most agreeable, as the vessels, not being loaded down by freight, can travel after the fashion of the express trains on our railroads, and so must obtain their fair share of passengers.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; F. L. Dubois, U. S. Navy; and Lieut. J. W. Haight, Jr., New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Davenport and son, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Mitchell, E. W. McCauley, and Dr. Geo. H. Cooke, U. S. Navy; Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany, and Col. Maynadier and wife, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

S. Molina, Minister from Costa Rica to the United States; N. Bodisco, Russian Legation, and Marquis de Bassecourt, Italy, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. J. W. Denver, California; D. Bidwell, New-Orleans; D. B. Smith, Leavenworth, Kansas, and Samuel Johnson, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Charles Knapp, from Johnstown, N. Y.; T. L. Bodine, Philadelphia; E. W. Gantt and family, Arkansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad—A Verdict of Censure.—Yesterday an inquest was held by Coroner Nauman on the body of James Greeley, a night watchman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company, who was run over at an early hour on Sunday morning last, at One Hundred and Ninth-street, by a down train of cars belonging to the above-named company. Greeley died soon after the accident. The testimony in the case showed that the track, where it was the deceased's duty to walk, was so situated that it was very dangerous for a person to be on it, especially when two trains were passing. It was his duty to exhibit at night a light to the passing trains, to see that there were no obstructions on the track, and that the bridge did not take fire. It further appeared that there was no safe place provided by the company to which deceased could go to be out of the way of passing trains. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that deceased came to his death by being run over by a down train of cars on the Harlem Railroad, on the 17th inst., and we censure those in charge of the track where the occurrence took place, for not providing a place of safety for the watchman employed there during the passage of the train." It is reported that there have been a number of watchmen killed at or near this point, within the last six years.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$5,000 Amer. Gold....	256	300 Reading R........	131
30,000 do..........	255⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. R.b3	82
25,000 do..........	255½	100 Cleve. & Pitts.b10	107¾
300 Erie Railway...b3	108⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R......	107⅜
1000 do........b6	108¾	50 do..........b10	108⅜

[Advertisement.]

Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons, a Murderer; E. K. Kane, the Explorer; An Esquimaux; Group of Fisherwomen of Bologne. In all Eleven Portraits, with Biographies, and descriptions of these remarkable characters. Physiognomy of the Army—The Organ of Color, &c., in Phrenological Journal for Aug. 20 cts., or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In the United States Steam Transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Brig.-Gen. R. Saxton, lady and servant; Col. W. H. H. Davis, Col. L. T. Barney, Lieut.-Col. P. Pineo, lady and daughter; Miss T. Newcomb, Miss H. Dowd, Miss C. A. Dana, Surgeon C. E. Godard and lady, Miss J. S. Hobart, Capt. J. E. Thorndike, Mr. C. Fox and lady, Capt. J. H. Milliman, Capt. N. J. Manning, Miss K. D. Conant, Capt. P. Harnbrick, Capt. J. E. Bryant, Miss M. E. Harris, Capt. E. S. Meyer, Capt. S. Schmidt, Surgeon. L. Meyer, Chaplain G. P. Van Wyck, Miss M. C. Pierce, Rev. G. Newcomb, Asst.-Surgeon N. S. Roberts, Miss E. Ripley, Miss A. E. Rice, Lieut. W. F. Bloor, Lieut. Wm. Moloney, Miss A. Heacock, Lieut. G. S. Liudon, Lieut. G. H. Hollis, Miss M. Kennedy, Lieut. S. W. Houston, Lieut. H. A. Beach, Miss M. Davis, Chaplain H. H. Moore, Lieut. E. Dennis, Mrs. Sears and two children, Lieut. M. W. Saxton, Lieut. R. B. Reill, Mrs M. E. Davis, Lieut. J. C. Nelson, Lieut. J. S. Adee, Miss E. Murray, Lieut. J. A. Crozet, Lieut. M. V. B. Richardson, Miss H. Murray, Asst.-Surgeon D. Manner, A. Merriam, Mrs. Valentine, Drum Major F. H. Pike, L. D. Cunningham, Miss Valentine, Mr. Jno. Gleason, Mr. A. A. Jones, Mr. S. Brady, Mr. Geo. Baker, Capt. Crowell, Mr. E. Morris, Capt. Hallett, Mr. R. W. Mason, R. F. Ryerson, G. C. Baker, Acting Ensign F. W. Town, Lieut. R. B. Keill, U. S. N., Acting Ensign C. A. Blanchard, Mr. J. G. King, J. B. Bailey, B. W. Clark, J. S. Brannan, R. P. Walker, B. F. Montgomery, G. M. Wells, Rev. M. Harrison, Mr. J. E. Ruggles, G. T. Davis, R. Harding, L. Richman, R. C. Parker, H. A. Pendleton, Mr. Long and lady, Mr. A. Auerback, G. Davis, A. T. Poole, Lieut. C. C. Burlingame, John Strong, S W Walcott, R. Todd, R. S. Peck, A. H. Sharratt, A. Landen, J. F. Freeman, J. F. Manahan, A. Nesbitt, M. Angelo, T. M. Williams, C. C. Ellery, J. W. Hyatt, C. N. Alvain, P. H. Crowell, W. Hodser, J. Berry, J. Cosgrove, T. Allen, John Mesmer, John Wilson, G. H. Brown, R. E. Martin, A. B. Wakeman, lady three children and nurse.—Cabin, 130; steerage, 311; total, 441.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. Carter, nurse and child, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Hubb, Mrs. Reed, lady and child, E. Blake, S. Vanbrock, P. F. Cornell, Wm. Alsop, John Cook, Maj. Blair, A. D. Saroyer, R. M. Thompson, G. Murrell, Mr. Dennis and wife, Capt. Graffam, Mr. Bebber and lady, Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. Hurlbut and lady, Mr. Wible, J. Thomas, John Reed and lady, R. Totten, Mr. Haden and lady, J. Austin.

In U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, from Newbern—Major Luther, commanding 17th Mass. Vols.; Surgeon J. F. Galloupe, Assist. Surgeon C. G. A. Eayrs and lady, Adjt. Henry A. Cheever, Quartermaster Horace Dexter and lady. Capts. G. W. Kenny, E. F. Tompkins, J. N. Richardson, Lieuts. L. B. Comins, James Inman, and 200 of the 17th Regiment Mass. Vols.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon rises.. 9 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island..10 46 | Hell Gate....12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Havana, Green, Havana, T. Ascensio & Co.; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.

Steamers Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans, master; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Chattanooga, Hamilton, River Saguenay; Connecticut, (Br.,) Lucar, Liverpool, Thos. Richardson; Dr. Barth, (Brem.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Goethe, (Portg.,) Da Cruz, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Lexington, (Br.,) Hungerford, Havana, W. W. Russell Bro. & Co.

Brigs Loch Lomond, (Br.,) Steele, Glace Bay, Thayer & Sargent; Jaboata, (Brazil,) Da Cunha, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Anna, (Oldg.,) Jersafiuth, Bristol, Eng., Garrels & Meyer; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodsden, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Model, Haskell, Bangor, Thayer & Sargent; Victoria, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; S. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Nasen, Windsor, N. S., D. R. DeWolff; Almata, (Br.,) Adams, Hamburg, Wilson & Camman; Torgusen, (Norw.,) Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eighty-five, (Br.,) Rowe, Gaspee, C. E., W. W. Merriam; Torrent, Montgomery, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Hound, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Evelyn, Crowley, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Wm. Cousins, (Br.,) Bell, St. John, P. R., B. F. Small & Co.; Magellan, Cranmer, Occehamuch, Van Brunt & Slaght; Indus, (Br.,) Turner, St. Pierre, Mar., H. A. Vatable & Co.; Good Will, Roberts, Eleuthera, Willet Rowe; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; S & B. Small, Cole, Philadelphia; Ann Pickerell, Lodge, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Southport, Monroe, New-Haven, E. H. Kreemer; M. Rogers, Abrams, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston; George Prescott, (Br.,) Johnson, San Domingo City, Wagstaff & Smith; Harkaway, (Br.,) Hollis, Bermuda, Middletown & Co.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, Port Royal July 17, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Towed to this port the U. S. steam transport America, disabled. July 20, 11:15 A. M., off Cape May, passed bark Xanthe, from Panama, bound N.

U. S. steam transport America, Clift, Port Royal July 17, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Was towed here by steamship Fulton.

Steamship Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., 18th inst., with naval stores and passengers to Murray & Nephew. 19th inst., 20 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Sarah B. Crosby, from Havana for New-York.

U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, Hoxie, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast, and 200 of the 17th Massachusetts Vols., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Alexandria 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had thick weather.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer Uncas, ——, Norwich, in ballast to master.

Bark Schlosser, (Russ.,) Thole, Bremen 82 ds., with mdse. and 293 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Brig Therisita, Hill, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightborne.

Bark Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to R. W. Trundy.

Brig A. B. Cook, Speed, Port Royal 10 ds., with hides, tallow, etc., to F. M. Bixby & Co. July 18, saw the spars of a vessel, with sails attached.

Schr. N. Chase, Doane, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to Willet Rowe. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Schr. Watanca, Cook, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with pine timber to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. M. Fillimore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Agnes, Sapies, Bangor 6 ds., with barrels to C. & E. S. Peters.

Schr. Maria Cousens, Rankin, Portland 8 ds., with beading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Fair Dealer, Young, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to T. M. Maynew.

Schr. Martha Ann, Sargent, Eastport 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mecca, Parker, Lubec 10 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins, of Newark.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. Flower, Mathews, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Port Ewen, for Bristol.
Schr. Emily Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Andes, Carll, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Baker, Lowell.
Schr. A. B. Terry, Overton, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Evelyn, Crewley, Newbern, N. C., for Boston.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Saunders, Newport.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Gilkey, New-Haven.
Schr. J. O. Ireland, Hutthingson, Boston.
Schr. Y. Secor, Robbins, Gloucester.
Schr. Lizzie Guptill, Guptill, Dutch Island.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, ——, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Delaware, Crocket, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. J. Lindsey, Higgins, Stonington.
Schr. Ellen Redman, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Anna Gardner, Snow, Boston.
Schr. R. Baker, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Green, Southport.
Schr. Argus, Crowley, Somerset, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. Oregon, Bates, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Eva, Northup, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Gentile, Getchell, Rockland.
Schr. Louis Spanier, Lewis, Boston, for Boston.
Schr. Mary, Tice, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. R. Hildreth, Cleveland, New Bedford.
Schr. Young America, Potter, Newport.
Schr. Corbulo, Gott, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Sheppard, New-Haven.
WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, from Cuba.
Bark Hobomok, from Cienfuegos.
Bark Scio, from Delaware Breakwater.
Bark Mary, from Cuba.
Brig Palma, from ——.
Brig George Baker, from St. Thomas.
Schr. Fanny, from St. Domingo.
At Quarantine, brig Albert, from Key West.

Sailed.

July 20—Steamers Promise, Thorn, Varuna.
Ships Cordillera, Suliote, Southampton.
Bark Henry, Anna, Citera.
Brigs Village Belle, Aurora, Thos. Young, B. Delano.
Schooners Lord of the Isles, William, Mary Parker, Serena, S. C. Evans, J. H. Derossett, Quickstep, Gershum Banker.
July 21—Steamship Havana.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. reported in the papers of Thursday morning as the Gallant, should have read Talent.

The steamship Emily B. Souder, from Philadelphia, arrived 20th, is consigned to Souder, Getty & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Lawrence—ship, Johnson, from Liverpool June 8, for New-York, July 13, lat. 43 39, lon. 59 31.

Sarah Fish—schr., of Thomaston, from Portland, 8 ds. out, July 13, lat. 35 41, lon. 75 04.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 21—Arr. steamers Montauk and Weybossett, Baltimore; bark Hanson Gregory, New-York; brig Adelina, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 19—Arr. and sld. schrs. Ledona, from Belfast for Fortress Monroe; Volant, from Ellsworth for New-York; Henry Crosby and Florence, from Bangor for do.; Lucy Ames, from Hewitt's Island for do.; Ida Ames, from Spruce Head for do.; Gertrude, fm. Eastport for do.; Gilman D. King, from Calais for do.; Samuel Nash, from do. New-Haven.

July 20—Arr. schrs. Mary, from Elizabethport, for Boston; Palmyra, from do. for Hingham; Bengal, from Rockland for do. Sld. schrs. Mary, Oriana, Palmyra.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Arr. brig Leonard Myers, Munday, New-Orleans; schr. E. S. Howard, Hopkins, San Salvador.

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will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
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